# HE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26TH, 1898.

NUMBER 17

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, RIO DE JANEIRO.

ACENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Nuvigation Company Share, Savill & Albien Co., Ld. The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ld. The Hownen Line of Steamers

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

Dank—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depois at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Amntevideo, La Plata an at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to !

The Brazilian Government:
Her Britannic Majesty's Government:
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Conl.-Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rto depôt on Concerção Island.

Tuy Bonts always ready for service.

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Ballast supplied to ships,

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limite Lemica, Cardiff, St. Vincut, «Cope Verite», Ri Bahia, Permathon, Sentes, S. Tanlo, Monteveld Buenos Aires and La Plata.

### ING, FERREIRA & CO. Successors to W. R. CANNELS & CO.

II. Rua 1º de Março, RÎO DE JANEIRO, 11, Rua da Quitanda, SAO PAULO

#### importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of bus ness—Hardware Domestic goods, specialities, etc etc,—are respectfully sulicited.

## GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Pontard Cement manufactured by J B. Wime & Biothers, London, England,

Dealers in all crasses of merchannise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission, Merchants and

Cable Address :- Agua-Rio.

## A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Crande do Sal | Havana Cigara BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo, Prica: 198000 per Oozen without bestles,

Costa Ferneira & Penna, S. Felix (Baine) RODENBURG & Co.

GREE. KLINGENEREG, Detmoid (Lythograph 77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

## J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M. '. SHIPS ETC., ETC. Provision Merchant, Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATE PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

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119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

## BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Salablahed 1881

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built trately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same accurately to standard class pertectly interenangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. I'd.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Rail-ways.

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COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

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Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

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THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING THE MARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY. Wilmington, Del.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow guage

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic "rak" is now in use on 20,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars besides in general use on passenger cars. The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cara at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1705.
Aled white law of the Nate of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1879.

Interpreted weier have af the Nate of her York, 1866.

Recognatived 1870.

ECONOSE, POSTACE & REVENUE STAMPS.

LEGAL TENDER AND ONATIONAL BANK.

NOTES OF the UNITED STATES: and for FORIGING OVERTHER AND PRINTING.

EXCHANGED AND PRINTING.

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EXCHANGED AND PRINTING.

EXCHANGED AND CORPORATIVE AFF. HANDA AND CORPORATIVE AFF. HANDA ORDER STEAMPS.

EXAMPS. AND MAN AND CORPORATIVE AND EXCHANGE.

EXAMPS. AND CORPORATIVE AFF. HANDA STEAMPS.

WITH SPECIAL PRINTING OF THE PRINTING.

SEASON OF THE CONTROL OF THE PRINTING.

SAFETY OLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

WITH STATEMPS AND ORDER STEAMPS.

INC. S. SEPARD.

IOURO ROBERTSON.

JUGO PRESEDEN.

VA. WENCESLAU

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Sole Agents for

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Exporter of Mudena Wittes

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines

Extenter of Connac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Moses wines, Sherries, Champagne Cornacs and Liqueus of the best brands

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PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counterracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines. Here, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, biliotaness, goat and rheumatism in its less arute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women encents. Pleasant and retreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and specond stating dramper that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, ther Britanis Magesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor. Sir James Murray, M. J. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

## THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas. LIPTON'S Hams, LIPTON'S Jams. LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

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WILLIAM SMITH,

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The best material used and all work guaranteed. No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro RIO OE JANEIRO.

#### Insurance.

## PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

#### Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 or March 23th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and chandise, and offers the best of goarantees wit most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2. Rna General Camara-st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insur-nce policy for the Atchison Topcka and Santa Pé-taliway Company, United States of America, for the mount of \$17,380.0500 (£5.60.854), having received he respective premium amounting to \$169,109.09

No other company has ever laken so large a risk up to the present date.

## OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. £2,500,000

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Walter Block & Co

No. 115, Rua da Onitanda.

#### THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital ...... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve final.... £ 500,000 11

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Accumilated Funds....£8,250,000

insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and perchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Reserve fund ... ......

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :

Edward Ashworth & Co.

## \*BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE

Capital ...... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund ... , 1,328,751 ,,

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87. Rua 10 de Março-2nd floor

#### UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED. (<sub>J</sub>

Agents in Rio de Janeiro :..

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MER-CANTILE INSURANCE CO. I.d.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £ 12,954,532 Authorized Capital ..... 3,000,000 Subscribed Capital...... 2,750,000 Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

#### Travellers' Directorn

São Paulo

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 850 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Sanlos, connecting with the San Paulo Ruilway.

Cachambu and Lambary:

Onchambin and Lambary:
Central Railway (São Taplo express) to Crizeiro,
thence by Alinas and Rio Railway to desfination.
Juiz cie Fora. Barbosonia. Ouro Preto, etc.
Torough express trains leave Central, santon dely
at s. a. in. and S. p. n. Comects with all branches
along the mabi line (Lenia 20 Casstro) of that railway. Interblediate trains leave at 7, am. and 4 p.m.—
the first mining through to Barbacena, and the see
ond to Rutter Rio.

Bello Horisonte; Trains leave station of General Carneiro, an main ine of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.— he latter a mixed train.

the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:
Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except
Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except
Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except
Mana. Passenger frain leaves S. Brancheo Navier
Mana. Passenger frain leaves S. Brancheo Navier
at land most proposed proposed to the part of th

hours in Petrojolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Pinga dus Marinhas at 5,50 a,10, daily
and at 3 p.m. on Sauredays, to connect with the Leo.

polidas Railway at Sant' Anna de Marinis, Kelurining
trains leave Nova Priburgo at 225 p.m. daily, unit at
a 355 pm. Hongas. Excursion train leaves Mariniy
at 355 pm. Hongas. Excursion train leaves Mariniy
at 355 pm. Hongas. Excursion train leaves Mariniy
(leaves Friburgo at 6,60 at 16.

Corcovado:

COTOOVAGO: Regular trains, week alays, leave \$1, Rua Coame Velho, Laravijeiras, at 8 mil it a.m. mid 2 mid 520 p.m., and returning leave the simunit at 720 and 19,520 p.m., and booth are: according 6320, 8, 930 mid 11 s.m., 1723, a. 2, 330, 6,15 mid 8 p.m., according 6320, 8, 930 mid 11 s.m., 1723, a. 2, 1835, 235, 4.05, 6,7 and 9 p.m., Each train gives the excursionist balf an horn or the simunit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Riflior of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public nunonacements have been made by the Railway authorities.

#### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister,

BRITISH I,EGATION.—No. I, Rna Viscomle de Ita horahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. II, PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN, CONSULATE GENTREAL,—No. 99. Ruf. 1.º de Março, EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General BRITISE CONSULATE, GENTREAL,—No. 1. Ruf Viscomile de Rabwaby (oppusite Custom House) WAGSTAFF, COUSHI GENTREAL, CONSULATE, COUNTY GENTREAL, COUNTY GENTREAL,

#### Church Dirretorn

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the church will be closed for repairs. The services will be keld every Smuday (except on the 1st Smulnay in the month) at tweive welcock, in the Methodis-Rjiscopal Churche (kindly leuth Largud Cattete. Baphisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

INVINE CRAWBIIAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 58 Pan da Acadento.

55 Rus do Aqueducio.
16 RMJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE, "Rus la raged be S. Joannim, No. 173 - Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m., Worship at 1 a.m. Bhileid class 10 study the Holy Seriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel practing at 0.5 m., the Wednesdays. Bhilical Study uniprenebing at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

oly pun on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at p.m.;
I BAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST BUSCOVAL CHURKEL—Large do Catette. Explaid are pure at 12 a.m. shindays. Traver are provided at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. shindays. 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E.A. TILLY, Pastor. Smiday School 14 a.m. at Pabried Carlows. Smidays. 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E.A. TILLY, Pastor. Smiday School 14 a.m. at Pabried Carlows. Smidays. 15 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. PIAANK WIEDREHERER.
MERSHTPERAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da In a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. patrodays.
ALVARO R. DOS REIS. Pastor.
Residence: Ros Petropolis, 32.
BAPTIST CHIKCH.—No. 25, Kina de Sant' Anna. Services in Dranguese every Sinday at 1 n.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 1 p.m., and certy Wednesday at 1 p.m. and Cp.m. and every Wednesday at 1 p.m. and Cp.m. and every Wednesday at 1 p.m. and Cp.m. and every Wednesday at 1 p.m. and Claim 25.

GRIFJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.— No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Istação do Kinchnelo. Services, Sunday vi I. a.D., and 7 j m.; Weillusslays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

#### Brofrooional Directoru

William Frederick Eiseniohr, German Phy-cian, Office: 78. Rua General Camara, Consulting ours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing lo learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rist do Ouvidor, No. 95...

do Ouvidor, No. 5..

Dr. Have burg, Physician and accounteur.
Residence: 88, Ria 1º de Margo. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faguily of
Paris. Specialist in diseases of femules, unitary
possages 'Radical cure of hermia, henorrhidds,
numor, surgical diseases of the houre, and sargical
Quitanda, No. 43.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS

—Dr. Jonquim Walker Martinez, the Chilian minister to Argentina, left Santiago de Chile last week for Buenos Aires, taking with him the latest statement of Chilian demandson the sudject of the limits in question between the two countries. The snew on the Cordilleras will do much to lower the heat of the discussion on this vexed contention.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires to one of our colleagues informs as that the members of the scientific congress now sitting in that capital were shown a mirrullease that freed 600 shots a minute. We wonder how Mr. Hiram Maxim would like to have his terrible gam compared with a Gardner or Nordenfelt, much less a mitraillease of the 1870 type.

The consument reads have been und to.

much less a minutions of the 1870 type.

The government would have been mad to have taken the money of Señor Velez for the declared purpuse of preparing for war with Chili, and no other course was left open to it but to return the money to the donor, who evidently thinks that the gift justifies him in directing the curse of diplomacy. This looks mare like bile than a patriotism !—Buenos Aires Herald.

—We regret to hear from various sources that there is serious discontent existing among the crew of H. M. S. Flora, now Iving of Montevideo. All the world is aware that Jack must have his grog and his growd, rately takes the definite for an of desertion on a foreign station. If it be true, as we have heard, that desertious have taken place from the Flora, it is time that the senior officer of the station should make enquiries into the cause.

into the cause.

— Señor Eustaquio Diaz Velez has sent a cheque for one million dollars to the minister of finance, without any conditions as to the repayment and without interest, so that the money may be applied to any purpose the government may deem convenient. Señor Velez indicates his rendicess to advance anothermillion on similar conditions. The generous example will surely not want imitators. It is to be hoped that the money will be put to a commendable use.—Buenos Aires Herald, April 3. April 3.

April 3.

— We have been favoured with another visit of warm weather, accompanied by extreme moisture, and followed by a radifall, although this flow comparatively little rain fell. The wenther has now apprently picked up, and we are likely to have it cold, even frosty. This will give a chance to the maize which has now ripened all the country over, and if we get a good spell of dry weather, the crop ought to be very large. Other interests as well will profit by dry weather, as sufficient rain has fallen in almost all parts of the cump, and pasture for the first half of the winter is assured, while renewed wet weather might cause heavy loss.—\*\*Retwice, Buenos Aires.

—The proposited wesses continues to demonstrate.

assured, while renewed wet weather might cause heavy loss. \*\*Active\*, Buenos Aires.\*\*

—The provincid press continues to denounce the Central Northern National railway and calls apon government to sell or the lease it to one of the foreign companies. Merchants of Theoman, Salta and Julya are manimous in their protests. Under government management the line will never pay, but something might be made out of it if handed over to a a foreign company. However capable a numager of a national line may he, he can do nothing as his bands ace tied, and all the revenue has to be pail into the treasury, and call expenditure is paid for when and how the finance minister chooses. It is not the management that is at fault, it is the system. The Central Northern is 653 miles in length, and during the first two months of the current year it has produced the same of \$159.055, a truly insignificant sum, and one which does not represent half the working expenses. The last weekly returns show \$57.28 per mile as against \$150.50 of the Central Corloba, \$226.50 of the Central Corloba, \$226.50 of the North West Argentine, all of which cross more or less identical regions. The line is starved for rolling stock, and day by day what it does possess is becoming more unserviceable. The sooner, therefore, that government obtains the edisent of congress to rent all the remaining national raflaways to foreign companies the better for the lines and for the national treasury. \*\*Review, Buenos Aires.\*\*

brightness and Americans where the substitute of the lines and for the national treatment of the party of the lines and for the national treatment of the party of the lines and for the national treatment of the party of the lines and for the national treatment of the party of t

—It is with gennine regret that we hear that the Rev. Dr. Thomson is to leave us for hear that the Rev. Dr. Thomson is to leave us for hear that the Rev. Dr. Thomson was many years in Montevideo focuserly, and is assumed an insurance in Montevideo focuserly, and is assumed an insurance in the state of t

renerron that anonemics is so dear that we may hove not te lose slight of them altogether.

—Buenos Alves Herald.

—Mendoza just at present is like a leally-disciplined gertison town. Soliliers are seen everywhere, and the roll of the drum and sersech of the bugle are heard from early morn to late at night. Murders are as frequent and affrays with less serious results are of daily occurrence. On Thursday last two solilers, quarrelled in the barracks, which resulted in one shooting the other dead; and on Fride several brave defenders, after pouring out profuse librations to Buchus, drew their side arms and had a general meile in a bothise, with the result that two had to be taken to the hospital to be patched up. In order to help to resist the Chilian invasion the police are being continually drilled, the consequence being that the streets are deprived of any little protection they may usually afford. Just now an extragalinarily large number of children are being stolen, for what purpose one is at a loss to malerstand. Some genits has discovered that they are being taken to Chile, but he does not go so far as to state that it is in order to make soldiers of them to fight their own countrymen, although really, considering the mal statements that are made about the Chilians, one would not be surprised to hear anothing. Meanwhile, the various functions in aid of the patriotic faund go on merrily. The last was an anouteur entertainment on Sanday night at the municipal theatre, at which all our distinguished families and some few not so distinguished finallies and some few not so distinguished finallies and some few not so distinguished several and instrumental nambers being well remered, of conrect there were the inevitable discourses consisting of long-winded dissertations on the patriotism and the grand liberty of this glorions republic. The function concluded a concert they were along instruments and the grand liberty of this glorions republic.

Some people resort to prayers for rain as a last resource in throught, but this is by moreus the final effort of the residents of the Castolas department of Son Srivador. Last year the principal people assembled, and having stated that, notyrithstamling prayers, processions and peaises, in rain had failen, and the crops had been ruined, it was thereupon amounted that if relief from the drought vece not obtained in the space of eight days, no person would attend lecotions; if a further period of eight dev days elapsed all churchesmissids and so \$\frac{1}{2}\text{it}\text{, would be destroyed; finally, if a third period of eight days clapsed without rain, all priests, frius, and muss vere to be beheaded, and permission given to commit all sins. By a singular coincidence, a very heavy rainful occurred four days after the proclam cition was issued. The remarkable record is taken from the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington.

"ÆVERY men has gada Fart." still Artenus Ward. It's some men's fort to do one thing, and some other men's fort to do one thing, and some other men's fort to do one thing, and some other men's fort to do nothin'. Twice I was a summer as a summer and they wasn't my Fort. The first time was when I mulertook to lick a owdashus case who cut in hole in my tent and krawld threw. Sez I, 'My jentle sir, go ont, or I shall fall onto you put ty heavy Sez he, 'Wade in, Ohl Wax Figgers,' wheremon I went for him, but the caw me powerful on the hed and knockt me threw the tent into a cow pastur. He porsond the intack and fining me into a mad puddle. As I arose and fining one into a mad puddle. As I arose and fining one into a mad puddle. As I arose and fining one into a mad puddle. As I arose and fining one into a mad puddle. As I arose and fining one into a fining me into a fining me into a fining one into a fining one into a fining one into a fining one into the Flowin Bole. But in certain town in Indianny in the Flowin Bole. But in certain town in Indianny in the Flowin Bole. But in certain town in Indianny in the fining me and I thought I'd hist in a few swallers of saltin strengthmu. Konsequents was, I histed so much I didn't ackly know whereabouts I was, I turned my living wild beasts of Pray loose into the stress, and spirit all my wax-works. I then Bet I cool play luss. So I hitched unself to a knaw bote, there be in two other hosses behind and another allegal of me. But the hosses behind and another allegal of me. But the hosses behind and another allegal of me. But the hosses behind and another allegal of me. But the hosses behind and another allegal of me. For several way in a few swallers and spirit like a tringential, begun to kick and squal and rair lap. Konsequents was, it was ketched vilently in the stummer and he kick and squal and rair lap. Konsequents was, a resoal, and as I was bein carried to the tavern on a flecthock before d I said

"Moral: Never don't do nothin which isn't your Part, for ef you do you'll find yourself spleshin round in the kanawl, figgeradively speakin."

#### Banks.

### ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£	1,500,000
Capital paid up		759.000
Reserve fund	11	600,000

### HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPOTO, TARA,

PERNAMEUCO, BAHHA, SANTOS, SAO FAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDI DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALHCRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BURNOS AYRES, ROBARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Messes. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messes. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messes. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

## Brasilianische Bank für deutschland.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December. 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the « Norddeutsche Bunk in Hamburg,» Hamburg.

### Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

## BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Sanlos

(Cal. (1.520.)

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin Nordentsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt a M

Some, Franchild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool, District Uniking Company Limited, London Union Bank of London, United, Coulon William & Sons & Co., London.

C.16th Lyannais, Parts and braches, Heine & Co., Parts, Comparts Jutimal d' Escompte de Parts Paris, Lacand Prères & Co., Paris, De Neubre & Co., Curis,

Portugal..... 1 Banco Lishoa & Agores and corres-and any other countries. Opens accounts current. Pays interest in Hepssils for a certain time. Recentles orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-ing business.

Krah-Thei', Directors.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LINITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorised by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1898.

Subscribed capital. . . . . . £ 1,500,000 

#### BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rus Halavy, Parmambaco, Para, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mandoza and Paysandu.

DRAWS ON :-London and County Banking Co., L'd -- LONDON.

Ranque de Paris et des Pays Bas. -- PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies. -- PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
Frist National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

### HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London E. C.

 Capital.
 £ 1,000,000

 Idem paid up
 , 500,000

 Reserve fund.
 , 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro :

## 31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Mr. Editor and Senhores Inglezes do Rio Janeiro: allow me to introduce my-self. I am a wanderer on the face of sent. I am a wanderer on the tace the carth, a stranger that can't be taken in, a peripatetic globe-trotter with the iteh for scribbling strong upon him, a cosmopolitan with wide sympathics and narrow prejudices, a linguist who knows

« all the tongues that at Babel were used. And their ramificatious when they got con-[fused,»

but is absolutely ignorant of Portuguese; a wayfarer from Argentina's silverless soil, a passenger by the good ship Thumes who can produce first-class references from the second-class steward, all duly receipted: in short, Sr. A. Gringo á su disposiciou. Gentlemen: your most obedient humble servant.

It occurred to me just now, when I had nothing else to do but watch the electric lights in front of my neighbour, the President's, house in the Rua do Cadette, that as I have been three whole days in Rio, the English: speaking people might be hungering to get my impressions of the pleasant place in which their lines are cast, and to have me act the part of the elf that wad the gifting gie them. Well, I'm a good-natured, simple, soft poor soul who wouldn't like to disappoint anybody; so here goes.

"A chiel's amang ye takiu' notes, An' faith, he'll prent it. " "A chiel's auang ye takin' notes, An' faith, he'll prent it."

I wanted to begin with my impressions received outside the Sugarloaf, while my friend the steward was still soothing my aching forehead with the water of Cologne, but I had no sooner crossed the final / of Bobby Burns' famous lines, than it was forced upon me by inexorable fate that the greatest work of Art or Nature in the United States of Brazil is my neighbour, the President. I haven't called on His Excellency yet, having thoughtlessly omitted to provide myself with letters of introduction, and I am sublimely ignorant of his name, of what manner of man lie is, his polities or policy: but all that I shall find out in due course. It may, however, be of interest to state the unappreciated fact that my neighbour has a nice car for music of the high barbaric order. This I discovered when my fine web of thought was broken by the combined efforts of an ear-splitting key bugle, in G major, and a spirit-stirring kettle drum in B flat, that aided the presidential digestion in a way that recalled my pleasant experiences with the bugle, in G major, and a spirit-stirring teettle drum in B flat, that aided the presidential digestion in a way that recalled my pleasant experiences with the late launented King Mtess of Uganda. It must be nice to be a president or other mighty potentate and have a band to play under the dining-room window, it ree, gratis, for nothing, these hot nights, but methinks were I in the exalted position from which I could command free music, I'd have a string band to discourse sweet strains and not a deadly, deliberate, danged row that would disgrace a trumpeter learning his bugle calls in a barrack yard. I would at any rate send around for a radius of ten blocks to find out whether there was any seribe with eye in fine frenzy rolling who might be disturbed, before I indulged in my musical orgie. But then again, perhaps I wouldn't, as I've never been a president yet, and don't know what it feels like. I must call on my neighbour some day soon, and find out. The dear man cannot be exclusive after the fashion of the bloated aristocracy of played-out Europe, or he would not be living in the severely simple after the fashion of the bloated aristo-cracy of played-out Europe, or he would not be living in the severely simple three-storeyed square house near me, which looks like a glorified block of workmen's dwellings translated by some good old Arabian Nights' process from a London slum. He is, no doubt, imbued with the true republican spirit, ind wishes to set a wood example to the imbued with the true republican spirit, and wishes to set a good example to the people over whom he rules by living a like rigid Cincinnatus, nobly poor a, but it seems to me that if a thing be worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and a regimental band would cost him no more than the inglorious tootler on the bugle and the duffer on the drum. However, this minute musical

detail is bound to be remedied in the not far distant future to my certain knowledge, as I had the distinguished honor of being nearly swamped in a small boat by the waves from the tug that conveyed the President elect, Sr. Campos Salles, to the Thames as I was leaving her. The President-elect had a full coffee-colored brass baud to play him off, and though I have no exact idea whether they were playing the national anthem, a Chopin fugue in W sharp, or the tune the cow died of, it was, nevertheless, highly operatic in comparison with the amise that soothes the civilised breast of the actual President.

dent.

I have seen most of the harbours of the world in my travels, but never a finer one than Rio. Beautifully sheltered, a narrow entrance, eminently picturesque with its dotted islands, spacious enough to give holding ground for the combined fleets of the world and half the merchaut ships, there can be no doubt that Rio harbour ranks first in the world. Were I called upon to give second and third places, I should assign them to Port Jackson at Sydney and Cork Harbour respectively, the latter being a miniature copy of Rio. Nature seems to have done her utmost for this harbour, and Man next to nothing. The three masts of a sunken vessel stick up above the water right in the fairway, and, although I have it on the authority of an intelligent boatman, that she has been there for years, no attempt seems to have been made to raise her or to blow up the hull that must be a serious source of danger to navigation. I have seen most of the harbours of authority of an intelligent boatman, that she has been there for years, no attempt seems to have been made to raise her or to blow up the hull that must be a serious source of danger to navigation. Possibly Brazil, following the example of its Spanish-American neighbours, observes Mark Twain's counsel—enever put off till to morrow what can be done the day after to-morrow. Still it must be said that Buenos Aires and Montevideo, with fewer advantages for maritime commerce, are far ahead of Rio in enterprise. The existing docks at Buenos Aires and La Plata, and the projected docks at Montevideo are instances of progress that the Brazilian government should hasten to imitate, the more especially as the works could be carried out here at considerably less expense than at the ports named. But the lackadasiscal spirit seems to permeate the Brazilian blood, and even appears to influence the agents of the Royal Mail Co. here. I want a chance to growl at something or somebody, as that infernal music has stirred my bile, and like the stage Irishman at Donnybrook fair, wherever I see a head I want to have a crack at it. At Southampton, Buenos Aires or other port, when the vessel did not come alongside a quay, passengers and their luggage were taken off or put on board by the Company's tender, but here in Rio, the tender merely took off the mails—although there was a post boat alongside—and, leaving quickly, left unfortunate passengers and their baggage to their own devices. The consequence of this indifference to their best interests was that I was put to the expense of 3000 reis to get myself and my impedimenta brought on shore in a quence of this indifference to their best interests was that I was put to the expense of 3000 reis to get myself and my impedimenta brought ou shore in a piratical craft that was in imminent deadly peril of being swamped by every passing tug. Said pirate would not hand out a valise from the boat to its lawful owner, but insisted notens volens on delivering it into the charge of a Mocha-coffee-colored heathen from Africa who carried it 300 yards and fleeced me to the tune of 1000 reis. Like the Scotchman in London with his "saxpence", I hadna been five minutes in Rio before bang went a milreis. Fearful that I should be a broken concern before I became a neighbour of the President, I paid him off, collared the 70-kilo portuanteau and went rejoicing ou my way through streets broad and narrow to my destination. The alternative had its inconveniences, but twas preferable to reek myself in the glowing atmosphere than have a jabbering, objecting, perspiring, full-grown buck nigger between the win I and my nobility.

The business streets of Rio do not compare favorably with those of Buenos

Aires or Montevideo in width, paving, architecture or comfort, but irresistibly remind one of an ancient and fishlike architecture or comfort, but irresistibly remind one of an ancient and fishlike English back lane, a London slum, a strada in Bologna, or a Suez bazaar, with the combined and concentrated effluvia of all four. In a crowded Egyptian bazaar, you will probably be run down by half-a dozen donkeys with high-sounding names, ridden by another half-dozen donkeys with white helmets on their heads and Cook's excursion tickets in their pockets; but the most pigheaded Egyptian that ever breathed—throwing in the Pharaoh of Moses—would never entertain the idea of running a double transway line through a street six paces wide from house to house, as is done in at least one street in Rio near the market. The pathway for passengers is just a yard wide on either side, and when a mule-drawn tram passes in either direction—two not being able to cross in the street, naturally—the unapprehensive stranger is in danger of having his legs cut from under him by a scythe-like footboard, unless he follows the example of some dusky damsel and flattens himself against the wall, until the engine of destruction has swept by. This peril exists not only in the foul Ghetto near the quays, where the honses seem to against the wan, that the digital destruction has swept by. This peril exists not only in the foul Ghetto near the quays, where the houses seem to have been built when the respected grandpapa of Sr. Christopher Columbus was a little boy and never whitewashed the period of the control of the grandpapa of Sr. Christopher Columbus was a little boy and never whitewashed or rained upon since, but also in the busy streets near the Largo da Carioca where commerce is brisk, where the throng throughout the day is enormous, where every man has a flag-staff from his first-storey window to air his flag and patriotism on high days and holidays, such as the anniversary of the hanging of the late lamented Sr. Tiradentes. I went to buy some note paper, mangoes, cigarettes, needles and cotton, and camera plates and matches and other things in the Rua Sete de Setembro the second day after my arrival, and was mercifully saved from being made a legless incubus for life by a providential pull from a weak-coffee-colored Portuguese. Poor man! I'm sorry now I plugged him.

But if the Rio people have bad tramways in their bad streets, they have excellent bonds in their good streets. I was held spell-bound when I saw the marvellous strides, so far bevond

scenent bonds in their good streets. I was held spell-bound when I saw the marvellous strides, so far beyond any other South-American city that Rio had me.

saw the marvellous strides, so far beyond any other South-American city, that Rio had made in electric trainways.

I will enlarge on Rio's good points some other time. Just now I feel it my duty to add a short prayer for the President to my nightly orisons, and lay me down to sleep. I only wrote on and on and on, because I'd nothing else to do, but you are likely to hear more of the impressions of

A. GRINGO.

From the New York Hevald. INTERNATIONAL LAW OF OCEAN TRADE IN TIME OF WAR.

A declaration of war or the beginning of hostilities without formal declaration changes the international legal status of every civilized nation.

The two hostile powers become belligerents and all the others neutrals. To the former are conceded rights and on the latter devolve obligations which do not exist in time of

peace.

On the ocean commerce is subject to the international law of war. Of course all direct trade between the belligerents is broken off, but neutral vessels—in the absence of a block-ade—may continue in commerce with either or both of the belligerents, but under restrictions imposed by the law of nations. They may not, for example, earry to either any contraband articles, such as arms, munitions of war, etc.

contraband articles, such as anis, numerous of war, etc.

Each belligerent has the right to capture all merchant vessels under the flag of the enemy on the high seas and all goods of the enemy in such vessels. Each has the right to capture all contraband articles destined for the other in a neutral vessel. This right carries with it the right of search. Hence, every neutral vessel on the high seas in time of war is liable to be stopped and searched by an armed cruiser of either beligerent. As a rule the right is exercised only in suspicious cases, where there is reason to believe or suspect that contraband is being carried.

There has been much diversity of opinion as to the right and policy of helligerent interference with ocean commerce, not contraband, and the season. "Yes," answered the friend," but what's the scheme?" "I propose," replied the genius," to graft the house-fly on the hen."—Chicago News.

among neutral nations or between them and either belligerent. After the Crimean war, in 1856, a coole of rules on this subject, known as the Declaration of Paris, was agreed upon by six of the powers of Europe. This provides, first, for the sholltion of privatevering; second, that a the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, a and, third, that a mentral goods are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag, a contraband of war being excepted in both cosses. That is to say, no vessel flying a neutral flag nor her cargo, thought it be goods of the enemy—muless contribuad—is liable to capture, nor may neutral goods under a hostile flag be seized.

These rules are binding on the powers which have signed and all others that have formally accepted the Declaration of Paris. This list now includes all the leading martime nations of both hemispheres except the United States, Spain and Mexico. During the civil war the United States, loath to sign away the right of privateering, which it considered a formidable weapon in the hands of a country like this, with a weak navy and a small occan commerce, against a power like Great Britain, for example, with a strong may and a vast commerce, proposed nevertheless to become a pariy to the Declaration of Paris on condition that its scope be extended to exempt all private property at sea from capture. This proposition was, however, not accepted.

Not being a party to it nor having formally accepted it, neither the United States nor Spain is bound to observe the rules of that declaration. Hence each, in the event of war, would be free to send out privateers or public crulesrs against the commerce of the other. By the treaty of 1795, as amended in 1819, the tends of the paris declaration, but this was evidently intended to apply when either Spain or the Humselves.

The law of institute to capture. While this principle lass been affirmed by the courts of the United States should be at war with another nation, and not in case of hostilities between that an enemy's goods found on board a n

From the Daily Muil, March 21.

BRITISH & COLDNESS.

Expressions of disapproval of England's alleged lack of sympathy with the United States are numerous on the other side of the

States are numerous on the other side of the Atlantic just now. The charge is an unjust one. There are several reasons why Great Britain remains comparatively uninterested in the condition of affairs as between Spain and the United States, not the least being the fact that we are better acquainted with the Spainards and their paper may than are the Americans, and are conviced that the Anglo-Saxon will always defeat the Latin. Indeed, the trend of British thought is towards surprise that the greatest of republics should excite itself unduly about so poor a fee. England, alone among European nations, has throughout sympathised with America in her endeavour to free Cuba of the horrors of Spanish rule.

Apart from the fact that John Bull is, not

endeavour to free Cuba of the horrors of Spanish rule.

Apart from the fact that John Ball is not given to public demonstrations of his feelings, it should not be forgotten in America that the Anglo-Saxon on this side of the Atlantic is busy with far greater troubles. Let our American friends remember that the old country is conducting wars in India and in various parts of Africa, and is ilteratened, mo by Spain, but by several of the great military and naval powers of Europe, and they will realise that, with our full trust in American capacity to deal with Spanish impertinences, we are, for the moment, scarcely in a position to do more than look to the honour of our own section of the English-speaking peoples.

The Americans have our full sympathy in a cause identical with that we have so often fought. And they have it at a time when France, Germany, and Russia are backing Spain as fully and almost as openly as they are opposing British efforts for freedom of the individual and of foreign trade the wide world over. Both sections of our race will remember that.

But there is no occasion now to talk of a defensive and offensive alliance between Great Britain and America. The disproportion indeed between our mission and America's makes one impossible. Our telegrams from New York are full of the suggestion, but it was not in England that it originated. There will be time to propose this very desirable recementing of the race when America is ready to face the splendid responsibilities it entails.

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elogiving the most magnificent securey, views of the

mountains, town, the harbor and high seax is most

saliable for families and gentlement of disharction.

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## Missing Friends.

DOTHLAS, John-of Dinnkeld, who left Liverpool fur Rio on board the sp. Condiller. Murch 1st 1871, He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio. Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

### 48 RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO

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## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

#### United States.

APRIL 17.—The Amazonas, sold to the United States by Brazil, and now re-christened the New Orleans, has arrived in East river, and the purchase has been highly approved after inspection.

after inspection.

The United States government have hired the four fastest vessels of the American Line—the New York, Paris, St. Paul, and St. Louis,—for use as armed transports.

APRIL 18.— The U. S. government has chartered the steamers Caracas, Venezuela, Concho, Bismarck, Herman, Philadelphia and Winter from the American Line to be Stited out and used for the transport of mules; 3000 mules and 4,000 artillerymen are mussed at Pensacola ready for immediate shipment in case of necessity.

case of necessity.

It is said that the Conut of Turin, nephew to
the king of Italy, will join an American
cavalry corps in case of war.

A trial has been made of the new American
submarine vessel Hollond, which proved highly
satisfactory, the vessel travelling several miles
at a depth of 14 feet under water.

First town which of war are bying off Key West.

Eighteen ships of war are lying off Key West, ady to leave for Havina at a moment's notice ready to lear with troops.

APRIL 19.— Congress has called out 400,000 volunteers of the national guard.

The Spanish cousals are urging their compatriots in the States to return to Spain.

An Indian corps is being organized for service as scouts in the army.

A large consignment of quick-firing Armstrong and Maxim gams has arrived at the strong and Maxu Brooklyn arsenal.

Vice-Admiral Sicard has received orders to protect the transports destined for Cuba.

April, 20.—The American fleet in Chinese waters have received orders to prepare for action, and to be ready for instant departure.

action, and to be ready for instant departure.

In consequence of the votes passed by Congress, President Me Kinley will send an affirmation to Spain to-morrow, giving that government until the 23rd inst. to conceds the North American denauds. Should the affirmation not produce the desired effect, the fleet will receive orders to open hostilities. Indescribable enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Union on the receipt of this news. The militin quarters in New York, St. Path, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Denver, Omata, and Athant, were beseiged with volunteers anxious to be enrolled; and the government received large offers of douations from capitalists and merchants. 100,000 national guards were called to arms.

The second division of the U. S. fleet has

were called to arms.

The second division of the U. S. fleet has left Rey West.

The New York journals say that the patriotic fever has caused hunacy to many people and driven others to snieide. Prizes are offered to those who take the first Spunish flag, and a large one to those who capture General Weyler.

The North Americans at the Cape of Good Hope have offered to form a corps of 20,000 men, paying their own expenses.

The slinks of the American Line not chartered

The ships of the American Line not chartered by the U. S. government have been transferred to run under the Belgian flag.

by the U.S. government have been transferred to run under the Belgian Bag.

The Postmaster General, has resigned office, through disagreement with his colleagues.

The 16th cavalry regiment left New York today for Plorida, and passed through the streets amilist scenes of great excitement. Passing the White House, the President subtent the troops from a balcomy and theored them on by waving his hat. The immense crowds accompanying the soldiers seemed full of delirious joy.

The brokers in Wal Street have formed a volunteer corps amongst themselves, and the university students are carrolling in college battalions. The Salvation Army has offered to form a Red Cross service.

An internal long of 100 million dollars has been negotiated, and will be followed by another of 400 millious, both to be redeemed in 20 years, with interest at 30/0.

3,000 Spaniards have left the States for Spain.

A steamer of the Wird line flying the Red Cross fag has gone it Only with the state of the Red Cross fag has gone it Only with the college of the Red Cross fag has gone it Only with the states for Spain.

A steamer of the Wird line flying the Red Cross flag, has gone to Cuba with provisious, arms and ammunition for the Cubau insurgents.

arus and annuunition for the Cuban insurgents. The New York Herald states that steps are being taken to arrange a treaty, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Great Britain.

The U. S. government have informed the powers that no letters of mark will be issued by them. The Spunish government is issuing letters of mark to all applying for them.

letters of mark to all applying for them.

APRIL 22.—President McKinley has ordered the first act of war to he the blockade of all the Spanish ports in the Antilles.

General Miles, the commander of the first hrigade of 12,000 men destined for Cuba, has left Washington for active service.

Almost all the North American steamship companies have placed their vessels at the disposal of the government, and the government has mule arrangements to have these ships provided with armour plates to protect their boilers, machinery and coal bunkers, besides fitting them with quick-firing guus. These ships when ready will be drafted to the Atlantic and Pacfie squadrous.

The secretary of the navy has given instructions to the lighthouse keepers to avoid inconvenience being sustained by neutral ships.

The ships of war have been furnished with Vesuvins dynamite guns.

Vesavius dynamite guns.

American officers have been despatched to Cuba to inform Maximo Gomez of the details of the plan of campaign.

2,500 Cubans had a torch light procession through the streets of Key West, and telegraphed their request to President McKinley to be enrolled in the U. S. army.

Two Spanish merchant ships have been seized by U. S. men-of-war, the *Binemaventra Garcia*, and the Calalina laden with mules from Texas.

April 1, 32 — The official declaration of war

ARLILES — The official delearation of war has a chause fixing a term of one year in which spaniards resident in the States can sell out their property. If not sold in that time, the properties will be sequestrated by the government.

ment.
The many department has ordered that Spanish merchant ships are to be stopped on the high seas by firing two guns with blank carringe and a third with shot. The crews are to be made prisoners and the officers searchingly examined for documents relating to war or contraband,

General Lee is organising a corps of sharp-shooters for service in Cuba.

shooters for service in Choa. The Daunfless, Two Brothers, Star of the North, Black Swan, and Queen of the Scalameted ago Cuban insurgents, 600 Texam cowboys, and 6,000 riles in Porto Rico, the five vessels managing to elude the vigilance of the Spanish cruiser on the station.

Spanish cruiser on the station.

It is reported that the Oregon has been ordered to the "nilippine. Islands.

Mr. William Dy has taken charge of the duties of the secretary of State during the temporary illness of Mr. John Sherman.

The U.S. man-of-war Mangrove left Key West to cut the cable communication between Cuba and the outside world.

April 12.—The American somulron to attack

Cuba and the outside world.

APRIL 24.—The American squadron to attack
Havana is making ready to break the first line
of defence consisting of armor clads and guardstips, and the second line consisting of cruisers
and torpedo-boat destroyers. Both sides are
thirsting for the fray.

Tanurary Hall has offered to defray the cost
of five regiments of national guards thring the
time of war. The offer has been accepted.

on the distribution of the Cubau committee in New York, is about to leave for Hivan with an expeditionary force, which will be excorted by two U.S. eraisers.

will be escorted by two U. S. erubsers.

The Freuch ambasador has made a formal protest against the equiture of the Bunnventura on the ground that it was effected before the ductaration of war was known.

The American milliomitre, Astor, has placed his ruilways at the dispost of the government for the free transport of twops, given up his rapid yacht, the Nontombal, to be converted into an armured desputch boat, and milertaken to defray the cost of a battery of artillery.

The American war-correspondents are on

The American war-correspondents are on board the steamer Smith.

Seven million (?) negroes have volunteered to form a contingent in defence of their country.

#### Great Britain.

APRIL 18.—Orders have been issued to all the British colonies to consider coal as con-traband of war.

truband of war.

The Time's, in an article published to-day, observes that the American congress has conferred greater powers on the President than the asked It Inriter states that Tresident Mr. Kindey in spite of the free hund given hin, will not deckare war; his policy being to force Spain to do so.

The operations of the Anglo-Egyptian expeditionary force on the Nile have been snspend of until the end of July owing to the lowness of the river.

of the river

Several London papers assert that a secret alliance exists between Russia, France, Ger-many and Japan against British influence in the Extreme East.

APRIL 19.— The well known Spurgeon's Tabernacle in Loudon was completely destroy-ed by fire.

ed by nre.

ARRIL 21.—At the meeting of shareholders of the British South African Chartered Company, held in London, Mr. Cecil Rhodes was elected to the post of managing director.

## France.

APRIL 18.—The French government is in negociation with the republics of South America and those of Haiti and Sin Domingo to get them to follow the example of the British colonies and consider coal as contraband of

Zola's friends say that the uovelist intends to demand the presence as a witness at his forth-coming trad at Marseilles of Capt. Dreyfus, the prisoner in Devil's island.

APRIL, 20.—2 arts the legrans say that Austria and Germany are in favor of the Italian proposal to settle the Cuban question by means of a plebiscite in the islaml; but the Figuro states that Austria has suggested to Spain the advisability of handing Cuba over to the Pope.

## Spain.

Spain.

April, 18.—The queen-regent will publish a message in a day or two, alluding to the resolutions of the American congress and affirming the sovereignity of Spain over Cuba.

The Madrid press say that the report of the Spanish commission of enquiry asserts it to be impossible for the Matrie to have been blown up from outside, or for mines to exist in Havana harbor without being known to the authorities and to the public.

APRIL 19.— A telegram from Madrid states that several Swedish and Brazilian officers have tendered their services to Spain in case of war.

of war.

The supporters of Don Carlos are taking advantage of the present difficulty to push forward his claims to the throne of Spain. Don Carlos more patriotically counsels his adherents to shik party when the whole country is in danger.

The insurrection has broken out afresh in the Philipine islands, to make matters worse for Spain at the present moment.

The correspondent of the Loudon Times has been expelled from Cuba for having written in favor of the United States at the present crisis.

The majority of the neutral Cubans who were The majority of the neutral Choins who wer brought into the gurrison towns by order of General Weyler a year ago, on being allowe to return to their houses, have revenged them selves for the inhuminity shown them b joining the revolutionary forces.

APRIL 20. Spain has sent a circular to all tis amunsalors abroad telling them to inform the powers that Spain is employing every means to avoid declaring war, leaving the responsibility of the iniciative to the United States.

respansibility of the iniciative to the United States.

Rummrs are afloat to the effect that a ministerial change will shortly take place, and that General Weyler will return to Cubn.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Malaga. A mob of 20,000 people attacked the U. S. consulate, pulled down the escutcheon barst into the house and harbarously numbered the Spanish parter. The consul, Mr. Bartleman, had a miraculous escape from the intrinated mob, who haff all of its prey, attempted to set fire to the consulate. A cavalry clarge dispersed the rioters for a moment, but a stand being made against the troops, more than too wounded had to be received in the hospitus, A reinforcement of troops from Granula was promptly sent to dominate the riot.

A report is current that Marshal Blauco has endeavoured to make terms with the Cuban insurgents against the United States without success.

insurgents against the United States without success.

Hivan has been strengthened by new fortifications, until it is now regarded by the Spiniards as impregnible.

The Spanish Cottes were opened to-day. The queen regent, in person, read the Speech from the throne. The document, which was heard throughout in religious affected, gave a short history of the Caban question, and said that it the U.S. Government yielded to popular chimor, the situation would become intule table to the artificial dignity of Spain, and oblige her to break off relations with that country. After mentioning the Papal intervention, the Speech terminated as fallows:

«The difficulties which threaten our future will urt by superior to the strength and energy of our country. With the glorious navy and army of Spain, with a future that on and the help of God, we will get over this crisis houre; alty, provoked as it has been without reason or justice.

AFML 21.—The Queen-regent has sent a latent of the strength and sent a sent a latent of the latent of the strength and sent a sent a latent of the strength and the latent of the stre

Arril, 21.—The Queen-regent has sent a letter to His Holiness, thanking him for his efforts to procure peace; and saying that Spaniards enter into warfare with an easy conscience and know how to die for their

conscience and know how to die for their country.

A London telegram states that unforescen events have brought the Hispano-American question toa crists General Woodford, the U.S. ambassador to Spain, drove from his embassy in Mutrid to the Spanish foreign office in an open carriage to deliver the ultimatum of his government. When the Spanish muister for foreign affairs, Sr. Gullou, read the contents of the ultimatum, which was to be answered on Saturday at uniduight, he replied: "Spain ansvers you thus. There is the door. Go?" General Woodford returned at once to his house, through a threatening m.b, and received his passports.
The speech from the throne read by the Queen regent was received throughout Spain with the wildest enthusiasm, her reference to the rarmy and may being taken as a declaration of war.

General Woodford has left. Madrid. without

General Woodford has left Madrid without having received a formal reply to his ultimatum.

malum.

Three ships of the Compañia Transatlantica have left Cadiz with troops under sealed orders. Marshal Blauco has chartered a steamer to take 4,000 Spunish sailors, now serving in the United States, to Spain.

A panic has set in amongst the Spanish residents in Cuba and great numbers of them are leaving for the republics of Haiti and San Domingo.

Domingo.

APRIL, 22—As General Woodford was Ieaving Madrid, an excited crowd attempted to attack the railway carriage in which he was scated. Grenral Aquitera, the governor of Madrid, defeuded the ambassador, and pacified the crowd by cheering for Spain.

Marshal Blanco addressed a huge assembly in Havana, and swore that he would be vietorious or die. He said the Spanish fleet was outside the Morro, and the Morro would never lower the Spanish flag.

It has been decided to divide the the naval

lower the Spanish flag.

It has been decided to divide the the naval defence of Cuba into the following stations: Havana, Cientuegos, Nuevitus, Remedios, Sigua, Santago and La Trinihad. Each station will have a cruizer and a torpedo fleet.

The Minister of War considers the army now in Cuba sufficient for its defence, 120,000

men being under arms. He intends, however, to send reinforcements without troubling about their possible capture by American cruisers.

General Woodford when passing through Valladolid station was stoned by the excited populace. Fortunately he sustained no injury, and the police were able to repress the crowd.

APRIL 23.—It is calculated that over millions of pesetas have been withdrawn fre the Spanish National Bank within a f

The Spanish cruisers have captured the American barque Spendoak laden with 20.000 quarters of wheat from California.

quarters of wheat from California.

A Spanish torpedo boat sighted the American Line steamer Paris recently fitted out for war service, and forced her to enter Southampon Water for shelter.

The four-masted American ship Shemudoah, from Sun Francisco to Antwerp, with 4,000 tons of wheat on board, has been captured by the Spaniards in the English Channel.

APRIL 24—The government at Madrid has issued orders that if the Americans bombard Habana, the Spanish fleet is to make immediate repriss by bombarding Philadelphia, Boston and other towns on the sea-board.

The news has been confirmed that Austria has ceded four cruisers to Spain.

nas ceded four cruisers to Spain.

300 cigar-makers accompanying a battalion of volunteers leaving Madrid for the Balearit Islands, burned the shield and eagle of the late American consulate amidst frantic cheers for Spain, and cries of "Death to the Vankee pigs."

See Policy of the Spain and Consultation of the Spain and Consultation

pigs b

Sr. Polo de Bernabé, late Spanish ambass-ador to the United States, has retired to Toronto, Canada, and in an interview stated that the Spanish navy is fully prepared for war, and determined to conquer or die.

war, and determined to conquer or die.

Havana is being blockaded by the American war ships. Three guns fired from the Morro fort amounced the approach of the blockading squadron and called the defenders to arms. The crews of the French gunboat Fullon, and the Italian cruiser Binsan, on hearing the firing, fracturenis of with the soldiers in Havana, and cheered for Spain.

Sr. Arguellos has placed the sum of two million pesetisin the hands of Marshal Blauco, from his private fortune.

#### Italy.

APRIL 19.—Menelik the Negus of Abyssinia, does not mean to relinquish his advrantage over the Italians. He refuses to acknowledge the boundaries of the Eritrea colony which Italy is auxious to have fixed.

April, 20.—The Roman paper *D. Italia* declares that the great powers are about to sign a collective note obliging Spain and the United States to confine the conflict to Cuba and Cuban waters under threat of armed interpretation.

At Florence, a statue to Americo Vespucio, the navigator who give his name to America, was unveiled ou Wednesday; and another to Toscanelli the friend and counsellor of

APRII, 20.—A telegram from Camcas an-nonnees the death of the President of Vene-zuela. General Crespo. After having defeated the revolutionists and killed their chief, Gene-ral Hernundez, the President was caught in an ambuscaile and killed.

Venezuela.

### . Austria.

APRIL 21.—An Austrian fleet is preparing to go to Spain to protect the Queen-regent.

#### Germany.

APRII, 21.—A Berlin telegram states that the great powers have issued a collective note to the effect that they will consider Creat Britain a belligerent if she supplies either Spain or the United States with coal.

#### River Plate.

April 22.—It is considered probable that a fight will take palce between the Spanish gaubout Temerario and the American gunbout Mariella which is daily expected to arrive from San Francisco. Great anxiety is felt as the American legations in the River Plate at to whether the Mariella will be convoyed by the Oregon or not, the Mariella being inferior to the Spanish ship.

THOSE who were of opinion last week that the ministerial crisis in Chili would be arranged in a few days are now convinced that the solution is one of extreme difficulty. The President may have to resign yet before the President may have to resign yet before work of governing Chili can go on with ease. Even if the present crisis be tilded over, there are latent troubles in Chili sufficient to create others more complicated and dangerous still. We are glad to note, however, that the warcry on the other side of the Andes is much weeker partly because the Chilian people are werker, partly because the Chilian people are rather tired of their howling editors, and partly because the passes are rapidly closing with suow. After another week or two we shall expect a vacation from the war-drummer until after next shearing.— Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

### THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 26th, 1898.

NOTICE.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, the local currency subscription rate has been increased to 40\$000, or 800 reis per copy. Since March 1st all subscriptions should be paid at that rate.

At 1 o'clock this morning, says a AT 1 of cleek this morning, says a telegram from Washington, President McKinley signed the joint resolution of congress declaring war against Spain. As Spain has already made such a declaas open has aready made such a declaration, and has advised other powers of it, there is no longer any doubt or uncertainty in regard to the matter. Outside the United States and Great Britain side the United States and Great Britain it would appear to be the fashion to sympathise with Spain, and for the reason, principally, that this country has lately dazzled the world with its has lately dazzied the world with its outbinsts of patriotism and defiance. We hear of nothing but the noble attitude of the Spanish people, of their unconquerable pride, of their calın dignity, of their heroism, and courage, and historic glory. We do not underand historic glory. We do not underrate the good qualities of the Spanish people, nor their courage, nor their patriotism; but while the Latin world is going mad over these manifestations, we can not help regretting that the diswe can not help regretting that the employ of all these praiseworthy qualities had not been made earlier. We somehow can not forget the principal characteristics of Spanish rule on this continent from the time of its discovery down to from the time of its discovery down to the present day. And we can not forget what she has done for Cuba—peopled with her own blood and governed by her own laws. There is nothing theatrical, nothing noble, nothing dignified there. On the contrary, there is nothing but savage cruelty, selfish greed, unrelenting carrently, and moreogeney administration rapacity and mercenary administration to be found. Let the world applaud the manifestations at Madrid, Malaga and Valladolid if it wishes, but let it uot forget what these same people have done in Cuba. And then let them condemn the United States for stopping these atrocities if they will!

WHILE we fully respect and honor the patriotism and enthusiasm which impel Spaniards to contribute their money and to enlist for the defence of their country against foreign aggression, we should like to say that they have no right to do these things openly and ostentatiously on foreign soil. They have a right to send their money home, and they also have an indisputable right and they also have an indisputable right to return home for the purpose of enlisting, but in our opinion they have no right to abuse the hospitality of a neutral power by the circulation and publication of subscription lists, and by opening recruiting offices for the eulist-ment of volunteers. Both of these things have been done in São Paulo, and are now being done in this city, and by and by we shall have a repetition of what oc-

curred a couple of years ago in the River Plate where temporary barracks were ereated for Spanish volunteers, were ereated for Spanish volunteers, where processions took place in the public streets with cheers for Spain and morras for Cuba, and where Spanish transports were sent to receive them and convey them to Cuba. We are inclined to believe that there is a strong midercurrent of sympathy for Spain in all these countries, not excepting Brazil, and it may be that these public manifestations are therefore secretly Brazil, and it may be that these public manifestations are therefore secretly encouraged. To avoid reclamations, it would be well, however, to place them under the same restrictions that exist in Europe. Brazil, or Argentina, or Chili, can have no wish to be drawn into the conflict which unhappily has arisen between the United States and Spain, and we do not doubt but they will do their best to remain strictly neutral. their best to remain strictly neutral. And to do this fully, they will not permit offensive manifestations against either belligerent, nor the organization of volunteer battalions to take part in the conflict. And, further, it should be the purpose of both Americans and Spaniards to avoid the commission of any act which could be considered a breach of the strict neutrality which this country desires to maintain.

THE RIO

NEWS

THE action of the supreme court in releasing the four political prisoners whom the government had exiled to Fernando de Noronha will unquestionably serve to embarrass the executive. At the same time such a release was undoubtedly right and proper. The executive had resorted to an extreme executive had resorted to an extreme measure which has no legal sanction and is permissible only under the exceptional conditions of popular disorder and martial law, when ordinary legal processes are impotent. At such times the executive may send away persons dangerous to public order and may have the configural in some secure place, not them confined in some secure place, not used for the confinement of common criminals. During the recent periods of criminals. Drining the recent periods of martial law the President had an jundoubted right to arrest and deport any person considered dangerous to public order, but he evidently made a mistake in sending any of these prisoners to the couvict island of Fernando de Noronha. this true that Marshal Floriano Peixoto imprisoned hundreds of political suspects in the pentitentiary (casa de correction de la contraction de la contracti recção) and central police station, but one infraction of the law does not justify another. Were there any indemnifica-tion for illegal imprisonment here, the political prisoners incarcerated in these two places would now have a capital opportunity for securing redress, for they could use this decision of the supreme court with startling effect. Possibly the jacobin judges, who pro-nounced this decision a few days ago. did not realize that it might be a sword with two edges. As for the implied illegality of arresting members of congress, there ought to be something said on the other side. If the law grants immunity to congressmen at all times and under all circumstances, it does and under all circumstances, it does wrong. The origin of such an immunity was to protect a legislator against legal processes which might interfere with the discharge of his duties. This would naturally be operative only during the legislative session, the legislator being responsible to the law at other times like any one clse. It would do just what he pleased during the intervals between legislative sessions, for it would be tantamount to a parliamentary indulgence to elegat creditors. steal chickens, assault defenceless women, commit murder, and even conspire against the state. The legislator ought to be held responsible to the law for all his acts and at all times,

privileges, but these surely do not include conspiracy and assassination. And then the President is a citizen, too, And then the President is a citizen, too, and is entitled to the fullest protection of the law! Is there nothing to be done for him? Must be stand alone, unprotected by the courts, a target for any political assassin's knife? It is generally considered that the accusation any pointent assassans a Kutter. It is generally considered that the executive is something more than an individual; he represents the state. If this be so, the assassin's kuife is aimed at the heart of the nation as well as at that of an individual, and it should be the duty of every component part of the nation to react against such an assault. The courts surely cannot array themselves against the executive in order to protect his assailants, unless their character against the executive intoller to justice this assailants, unless their object is revolutionary. In view of all the circumstances, and contradictory though it may seem, we feel that the court has done right in enforcing the law against an arbitrary and mes...
and at the same time it is wrong in leaving the President unprotected against the conspiracies of his political opponents. If there were more the men implicated rigor in punishing the men implicated in the assault on his life last November, we should feel that Justice is holding the scales evenly.

While the government, and congress, and the press, to say nothing of the bankers themselves, are discussing the abnormally low rate of exchange, would it not be good policy for them to find out the real causes of it? We know, of course, that various ministers. legislators and journalists have already decided in their own minds that the foreign banks have conspired to keep foreign banks have conspired to keep exchange down, and that the speculators are likewise conspiring to assist them. But as nothing has been done against the accused, we may presume that the accusers are not quite sure of their position, and are still looking for proofs. We are not quite sure that the proofs. We are not quite sure that the foreign banks and the speculators are quite free from blame, for the responsibilities are many and very widely distributed. But there are other causes of infinitely greater importance, which the government and congress must fully appreciate before the evil can be corrected. In the first place, the so-called rate of exchange in this country is in great part a misnomer, for it includes the depreciation of the currency as well as the rate of exchange. Exchange is the operation by which commercial and financial balances are settled between distant points, and the rate should rise and fall with the supply and demand for bills. Owing to the peculiar manner in which exchanges are effected in this market, the rale also expresses the price, in' a depreciated currency, which is paid for gold in these foreign ex-changes. Were these two factors separated and were gold bought and sold at the bolsa for the settlement of these foreign exchanges, the subject would be much simplified. And now let us see about some of the causes of this con-tinued fall in exchange. In general terms, it is due to a large and conterms, it is due to a large and con-tinued adverse balance in our commer-cial and financial transactions with One investigator, wishing to avoid offence to the govern-ment, tells us that it is entirely due to the losses on coffee caused by the fall in prices, and he shows us a very large difference in the aggregate value of the product for the last two or three years compared with preceding years. But there are reduced imports to account for there are reduced imports to account for on the other side, and also a no incon-siderable expenditure by the govern-ment for war material, military commis-sions, etc. To these must be added the remittances abroad on account of the foreign debt, guaranteed interest, and various other public charges. And then there are the private contributions to the adverse balance, which are rarely ever considered. The withdrawals of capital, the remittance of dividends, the law for all his acts and at all times, and his immunities should never cover any serious criminal act. However this may be, the supreme court thinks that the President has violated these immunities in arresting parties known to be conspiring against his authority, if not against his life. It is right and just, of course, to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and

resident landlords, and the very considerable remittances on account of Brazilians residing abroad. These last two items are very much larger than most men think, and, as they are an exhausting drain upon the country's reexhausting drain upon the country's re-sources, they ought to be fully credited with their adverse influence. The laud-lord who resides in Europe, raises his rents to correspond with the "fall in exchange," and withdraws the money from the country as fast as he can wring it out of his struggling tenants; and the planter who strips his laud of forest, plants it with coffee or sugar cane, and then withdraws all the profits, even those which ought to be re-expended upon the land in improvements and fertilizers, to meet the expenses of a life of ease and luxury in Paris, are far greater enemies of the country than the bankers and speculators whose daily contests over exchange commissions tend to keep the rate gently sliding down. The banks draw for the benefit of those who wish to send money out of the country, and as they cannot draw against nothing, they are compelled to seek cover, and this cover is principally supplied by the bills against foreign bankers on account of the foreign coffee, rubber, sugar and other national products exported. If these bills fall into the hands of speculators, then under the present system the rate must be forced down, because the balance of payments is so largely against us, and the banks must have them. And the remedy is, not only to increase our exports, but to stop sending abroad so much of our profits and earnings. How to do this is a problem well worth studying.

This ontbreak of war between the United States and Spain during the past week has seemed to us to afford a fitting opportunity to inaugurate a new feature in this paper, which we have long had in contemplation. Our readers will see in another column that we have given a summary of the telegraphic news of the world for the past week whilet will enable them to keep in touch with news of what is occurring in both hemispheres, and especially with the stirring ereuts which are inseparable from a state of wer. We shall enleavor to so collate this telegraphic summary, week by week, as to make it of interest to all our renders, and we feel sure that our new step will meet with their cordial appreciation.

UNDER present conditions this country is

with their cordial appreciation.

UNDER present conditions this country is sure to suffer no inconsiderable prejudice from the war between the United States and Cuba. Bread will be dearer, and so will be many other articles of necessity, such as coal. If the Brazilian people are wise they will at once seek to protect themselves from at least a part of these bosses by promoting the production of breadsluffs at home. Wheat was once produced in Rio Grande, and it might be again, Rice can be grown here of excellent quadity, and so can maize, and beaus, and pontoes, and namy kinds of vegetables. And if the people will turn their attention to it and stop quarreling over politics, they can produce it is certainly worth a trial—and the more so as it will help to improve the financial situation.

The President-elect. Governor, Cannows.

certainty words a trait—and the more so as at will help to improve the financial situation.

The President-elect, Governor Campos Salles, arrived here on Thesiday morning last and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of his political friends. There was a breakfast at the botel, at which speeches of congratulation and welcome were made and a brief respunse from the President-elect in which he affirmed his miswerving faith in the wealth and resources of this country and his belief that there is no accession for despair in the present situation. He failed, however, to state what his programme is to be, or to encourage those who are striving to effect economics in public expenditures. Governor Campos Salles is essentially and thoroughly a politician, and it may be prophesical that his programme will be framed to suit the exigencies of his friends and supporters. And as these are to be found in circles interested in a lavish public expenditure, we cannot hope for a policy of rigil economy during the next administration. It may be that the financial agents of Brazil in Purope will impress upon him the necessary of such economy, and that this will give in a more carnest support of refunced expenditures. Let us hope that this may result.

the fornal do Commercio, April 15th.
THE LISBON CELEBRATION.

THE LISBON CELEBRATION.

Yesterday the whole press amonuced that the government had resolved to realise festivities in this capital to commemorate the discovery of the road to the Indies by Vasco da Gama, doing away with the dispatch of a ship of our squadron to the Tagins.

The exense given, that of economy of public money, does not justify the substitution of the first project. No one more than ourselves has implored, and we continue to implore, that not

a vintem from the treasury shall be wrongly applied and that all expenses which can be deferred should be suppressed. This, however, is not such a case. The autecedents of public festivities in this capital render it almost certain that there will be no economy in realising them, at present, in preference to sending a war vessel to the Tagus. Ami if Brazil ought, more than any other nation, to join in the festivities eclebrated in Portngal, which is incontestible, then it should be done by the means first indicated. There are rules of intermational contrest which can not be altered at pleasure. Either let them be observed, when it is possible, or let nothing be done. Jest now the question is that of appearing on the Tagus, to mind our flag to the winds which first bore out the fleet of Vasco da Gann. This proof of affection and admiration for the glorious ancestors of our intionality, can not be substituted by any other, even though more brilliant. If the occasion requires a visit, the visit should be made.

Beyond this it transpires that, the Reujamin Constant being mande for this commission, the advantage geined by the state would be two fold. As is known, there has not been a genuine voyage of instruction for officers for a long time, and there can be no navy with the life at the meltomages, within the narrow limits of our ports. More whable most been alwand grown burster of leaky ships, requipped with saliors who lo not even known the map of the coast.

The coantry which has a noy needs to expend money on voyages of instruction.

a great minitor of teaky simps, equippen with sailors who lot not even known the map of the coast.

The country which has a myy needs to expend money on voyages of instruction. It is on the sea that maylators are made; the sailor needs to face cyclones, to see the inclinated tempests, in order to lose the fear of danger and to harden his spirit. This school is not to be found in the ports.

With an increase of expenditure which, according to trustworthy information, is estimated at 150,0005, the heighnin Constant can make a voyage of four months, going from taken to the Mediterranean to circumnavigate Africa, passing through Shez, and to return the Brazil by way of St. Heltan.

If all the money we spend were employed for useful purposes such as this, we should afterwards avoid greater expenses and moral prejudices which fill us with shame.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

- Deputy Barbosa Linn is said to have left Barbacena for S. João d' El-Rey.

- Last moult there emigrated from the port of the capital of Ceará 5,679 persons.

- Preparations are under way for an extension of the Central (nmin line) by Cascolos.

sion of the Central (main line) by Cascollos.

In the Sergipe legislature the committee on justice has reported in favor of the impeorhment of the lientenant—governor for squ ordering the public money.

— A passer of counterfeit money named José Alexandre Buleão has been arrested at Avaré, 830 Panilo. He had a considerable quantity of the stuff in his possession.

The count that for prisoners had esyaped

of the stuff in his possessor.

—The report that 60 prisoners had escaped from the S. Paulo penitentiary was incorrect. Affonso Coelho escaped, but the obstructive prevented others from following him.

mercented others from thousand of his year there were 1.248 k, 500 m, of railway in opera-tion, 125 kilometres in construction and 58 kilometres whose construction is projected.

kilometres whose construction is projected.

—There was a scrious joil delivery at São
Paulo on the morning of the 20th, about 60
prisoners making their escape. Among them
was the recently convicted swindler and forger
Affonso Coelho.

Anouso Coeiho.

—It is stated that an election for filling the vacuncy in congress caused by the resignation of Deputy Granadeiro Guimarks will be beld on the 1st of June. The resigning congressman represented the 2ml district of S. Paulo.

Paulb.

—The construction of a circular trauway line in São Paulo by the Componibia Viogão is under consideration. The proposal is to short from the Largo blo Rosario, and go as far out as the Avenido Paulista, going and returning

imiter consideration. The partosis and returning from the Largo of Rosario, and go as far ent as the avenido Paulista, going and returning by different streets.

—One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the overthrow of the military dietatorship which Col. Vallablao, availing himself of Marsiad Floriano's protection, established in 1894 in the state of Sergipe. This result should encourage the people of Rio Grambe do Sul to persist in their struggle to shake off the yoke of the custilishms.

—The Bahia faunties have at last discovered something else to worship, a mysterious image enclosed in a niche in a piece of rock incrusted with crystals. Last month about 300 faunties had accumulated about it, where they were kneeling, chanting and prochiming the virtues of the new saint, which is soil to have performed miraculous curss. The place where all this is occurring is a small plantion called a Camdos, a near the village of Unburanhas.

—In Aracajú on the 21st inst, there were fights in which soldiers of the 26th infantry and policemen took part. Several persons were killed and womled, and by order of the governor the policemen were vithdrawn from the street to their barracks. Much alorn was excited in Aracajú by these fights, the responsibility for which isartirbated to Moj. Avila Franca who is said to have published and circulated an attack on the governor. We presume that Col. Valladão has a finger in the pie. The colouel, lowever, says that he does not approve of the disturbances.

—The situation in Sergipe is becoming interesting. Governor Garcez not only accuses his vice-governor of misgovernment, but is accused in turn of distonesty by his opponents. His party then missaft some opposition departs, including a member of the Valladão lamily, and even detbrones Col. Valladão biumel?

himself.

— In speaking of the outbreek of war between the United States and Spain and of the resolution of congress authorizing the President "to interfere in Cuban affairs without, however, recognising the independence of the Cubans," the Commercio de Sho Hudo of the 2nd inst. says: — "The veil, however, which searcely covered the false sentimentalism of the uniters, is torn away by this declaration leaving uncovered the background of a revolting mercantifismo," (trading spirit). By identify the Commercio has a very poor opinion of "mossa trimà do norte."

— ununaro, São Duilo, scens to be an un-

opinion of "massa trutà do norte."

—Amparo, São Poulo, seems to be an unhealthy place for counterfeiters. On the 14th tirree men entered a venda at Conneiros, mar Amparo, and called for drinks, which they subsequently paid for with a note of 1608. After receiving change, they took their departure. The sanda proprietor then went on to see if the note was good, when he learned that it was a counterfeit. The police in spector, the sends proprietor and some others, armed with chubs, at once started in pursait, and overtook the rogues at some distonce from the village. A fight ensued, in which the rogues used revolvers and their victims used clubs. One rogue escaped, and two were captured ofter having their heads loid open by the clubs, one of them dying soon after.

#### CRICKET IN S. PACLO.

We are indebted to the secretary of the S. P. A. C. for the following score of a match played between teams representing Engineering Firms versus "World."

## oWORLDS.

[, [, Blomely, ct. Florite, b. Webster	14
F. W. Smith, b. Mawson	-1
C. W. Miller, et. Knight, h Howe	14
Rvill, b. Fforde	19
M. King, b. Goodier	7
W. Jeffreys, b. Pfoole	9
A. Lamout, b. «	13
W. Rule, b. Gootier	3
J. J. Wilson, not out	
Kirkman, b. Gomlier	O
11. lnge, b. »	0
Extras	13
Total	Si
Engineering Firms.	
J. Mawson, ct. Rule, b. King	d
P. W. Crewe, b. Miller	16
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	

	4
P. W Crewe, b. Miller	16
1. S. Webster, et. King, b. Miller	10
T. Pforde, b. Kirkmon	4
T. Goodier, ct. Jeffreys, b. Kirkmon	3
E. G. Knight, run out	0
L. M. Howe, b. Kirkmon	4
T. Sparkes, not out	.5
W. Oellrafen, b. Miller	7
Duarte, b. Smith	O
Extras	13

#### A MERITED TESTIMONIAL

Total..... 66

A MERITED TESTISIONTAL.

On Haster Day n most interesting event took place at Pernambneo. Mr. J. Howe, who is leaving Pernambneo for Mindeira, was entertoined at Inneheou by the stoff of the Brazilian Submarine Telegroph Company, Mr. Howe has been superintendent of this company's station at Pernambneo for the last twenty-live years; and his sleparture, which will take place shortly, was made the excuse to present him and Mrs. Howe with a Doken of the great appreciation of the invariable kindness shown by both of them to the staff.

The restinguist book the form of farge silver

kindness shown by both of them to the staff.

The testimonial took the form of large silver branched camblesticks and a box of silver table accessories for Mrs. Howe.

The presentation took place after luncheon and was the occasion of several speeches Mr. D. Davies, on behalf of the stoff, thunked Mr. and Mrs. Howe for all their kindness and spoke of the fair and just way in which Mr Howe has always idealt with the men under him. He asked them to accept a present in remembrance of Mr. Howe's long work at Pernambuco and of the good will of his staff.

Perminduce and of the good will of his staff.

Mr. Howe in reply spoke very handsomely
of his staff and of the great regret he felt at
leaving. Mr. A. Poy, the assistant superintendent, also spoke of Mr. Howe's work here
and of the high regard in which he is held.
Representatives of the married staff and the
backled quarters also spoke.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe's healths were Jrank
several times with musical honors. Several
other healths followed, including that of Mr.
Lloyd, the incoming superintendent. Photographs were taken from the gathering, and the
proceedings finished with \* Audd Lang Syne,\*
Mr. Howe will be greatly missed in Pernam-

proceedings finished with «Auth Lang Syne.»

Mr. Howe will be greatly missed in Pernaulance. He worked hard in getting together the church choir and in all matters connected with the church. His musical abilities are well known. He was one of the promoters of the British Nursing Institution and is on the committee. He takes a keen interest in the Cricket Chb, and has been a member of all sorts of committees and clubs.

#### WAR BETWEEN THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel ju

"Three's he armed that hath his quarrel just."

The Marquess of Salisbury, according to a recent article in the Spectator, entertains, and is to some extent guided in dealing with the weightly affairs under his charge, by the opinion that sevents are seldom nearly so important as the average man helieves them to bes. Such an aphorism, to one who has the moral fibre to act judiciously upon it, must be as great a support as the spear with which, according to Milton, the fullen Archangel helped this paintin footsteps over the shurning marks of the infernal regions.

And yet, with all due deference to so high an

mails of the internal regions.

And yet, with all due deference to so high an anthority, bistory shows that it is, after all, the opinion of the average man which has bad, and still has, the chief share in shaping the destinies of mankind. The average man, however devious and tilogical the process by which he arrives at his conclusions, has a trick of being right in the main. If this be not so, then republicanism, constitutional government, manhood suffrage, or anything approaching it, are all unoitiest absordities.

The man at the helm of state can make any

proaching it, are all unifiest absorbities.

The map at the helm of state can make any port be likes in fair weather; but he campot steer in the wimbs eye of popular opinion. We may admit that he can beat against it up to a certain point; but if the blast be strong emugh, he must heave to, or rim before it, and in either case be blown to leeward with greater or less velocity. It seems to me that ramed intervention in Cuba has been brought about by the average man in the States, and that his rathers have been forced to play the part of the helmsman in the above familiar metaphor.

For us who have no part to play in the traceds.

part of the Itelusman in the above familiar metaphor.

For us who have no part to play in the tragely on whose fateful fourth act the curtain is about to rise, there can be no harm in whiling away the time of suspense by discussing, according to our lights, the combut of the actors appearing in it, and in forming conjectures as to its probable ending.

The American altimatum, has been rejected by Spain in a unmer perfectly in keeping with the hanging tending and they are many and grievons—has just claims to be regarded as among the brovest and most devotedly patricitio of the human race. The picture of the fair mother Queen, still young in years, though gray with the troubles of her stormy regency, as she stands, black-robed and bare of jewels, spenkling high beformer to her terrible entenies, declaring her trust in God and the valor of her people, is one which will become historic; one which will become historic; one with will become historic to the sympothies of all the Lattu race, but to chiral round the human the olivery of the sympothies of all the Lattu race, but to chiral round the human the olivers my linear legislate have lightly helped to force on this war, licettless as to whether, or no, its professed objects might have been attained without recourse to a num.

By what right does the United States inter-

may have lightly helped to force on this war, beedless as to whether, or no, its professed objects might have been attained without recourse to arms.

By what right does the United States interfree by force of a miss. By what right does the United States interfree by force of a miss between Spain and her Cushan subjects?

President MecKinley in his message to Congress, of the 11th instant, places in the forefront the motive of humonity; but, if I may trust the Portugoisse translation before me, the President himself abls a comment suggesting that he enterthiss should as to whether this motive is sufficient to justify armed intervention. The other three points refer in different forms to the prejudice consent to the interest, of America and American citizens, and the danger to America and American citizens, and the danger to America and American citizens, and the danger to American peace, by the existing state of inflairs in Cush.

I will not venture to offer an opinion of my man on so high a matter as the sufficiency from the point of view of international law of the four principal pless set forth in the message; notther will I odvance any opinion less worthy of attention than that of an American jurist and diplanmatist of the first rank, namely. Mr. Phelps, a says the Times correspondent, quoting a letter ablieressed by the above named gentleman to Mr. Morton, late governor of New Vork, and formerly minister to Prance with all his authority as diplomatist and jurist, declares that the United States has no ground for war with Spain, no right of violent interference in Cush, no object in attacking Spain, no principle of international law on which to base hostile demands.

The Times correspondent, an American of the highest reputation as a num of letters, and profoundly versed in international politics, advs.:

a 'The honor of this (the American) nation is in one man's hambs, and that man is the minuster to the man is the more and the man is the more and the man in the man and more and the man is the more and the

The honor of this (the American) nation is

"n The honor of this (the American) nation is in one man's hambs, and that man is the President. Retween the President and the congress, is going on the bitterest struggle known to our political history. The President is trying to tree Cuba, and avert a war. Congress is trying, first of all, to provoke a war, careless whether Cuba can be freed by peace."

Again, to quote the some authority: The jingo press—the svellows press especially—the jingo press—the svellows press especially—and pours out invective on the President.

Ervir Senator and Representative who thinks is election next automa depends on var, combine to the syellows papers his censure on the President, and only in New York, but elsewhere.

the British Nursing Institution and is on the committee. He takes a keen interest in the Cricket Club, and has been a member of all sorts of committees and clubs.

He will leave for Madelia about the end of May.

difficult to avoid the conclusion that the American jingo party has succeeded in forcing the President to precipitate a war to which he limself in common with a powerful minority in both louses of Congress, regards as unjustifiable if not absolutely iniquitions; and whose objects, so fir as regards the good government of Cuba, and the cessation of cruelty and literature in the time of the constraint of the control of the c

aggression.

Por good or for evil, therefore, the responsibility for the war—unless, imbeed, it be possible to refute these facts and opinfons,—devolves upon the jingo party in the United States.

devoives upon the juggo party in the Cincer States.

But now, saving a miracle, the war has begon. Already, in all probability, the ancient standard of the Spaniard, the eldest son of Holy Church, the heir of the Ioquisition, flies over what well may prove to be his last arranda. The order of the Spanish administy commanding the ose of the great crucifix by each admiral of the fleet, seems somehow to carry us back to the times of Drake and Froblisher. One searcely realizes that the Spanish squalron consists of ironelads, cruisers, torbelo hoats, of the pattern in vogue today, but rather dreams of huge wooden ships with loft for only after castles, and long rows of pinited parts; of galleons, doubloons, and gentlemen adventurers. This Spanish-American war is the encounter of two signs far apart—the shock of Modernity against Antiquity!

With such a telegraphic service as that on

the encounter of two ages far apart—the shock of Modernity against Antiquity!

With such a telegraphic service as that on which we depend, it is difficult to form any correct idea as to the present position of affairs. It is not merely that the information communicated is meogre, but that a large proportion of the so called telegraphic service in the ribbiding certaretol from the Psika of São Paulo of the 2nd inst:—

\*\*Rerline, 22:—dis potencias expediram uma nota considerando a Inguterro belligerame se vender carvão aos combutentes.\*\*(11)

Previous to the despoteh of the ultimatum, on 20th instant, a fleet of some 23 American vessels was said to be stationed at Key West, an island close to Cape Sable, the southernmost point of Florida, and therefore about a lundred unles in a direct line from Havana. This squadron pat to sea with sealed orders yesterlay or this norning, cruising in the neighborhood of Havas, was expected to leave St. Vincent this morning. It was said to be said to said a such a time, it is difficult to say; the most probable bypothesis is that it was not ready, it will have been noted that, according to Havas, the French Atlantic naval division has been ordered to station itself in the neighborhood of Howals is that it was not ready, it will have been noted that, according to Havas, the French Atlantic naval division has been ordered to station itself in the neighborhood of the Antilles. If it be permissible to hozorla forecast, it is conceivable that some thing like the following may happen.

The Symish admirtal, in order to expend as little as possible of his cool, and of his men's religious and nativities enthuseance.

Initial and the source of the

waters, or make a running light to the south-ward.

There can be no sloubt that the odds in mulbers, equipment, tounage, organisation, and coal supply will be heavily in favor of the Stars and Stripes. War between the United States and Spain mass mean victory to the former. Defeat will probably mean revolution in Spain; the simultaneous production of D. Carlos and of the republic, the flight of the queen and D. Alfonso, marchy, ered roin and the breaking up of laws, Whether this will can the progress of disaster is, as I have said, "upon the knees of the gods," It may, however, bring on the long expected European Armageddon, which, to quote a writer in the last number of the Nintleenth Century, "may be the event of the morning's newspapers." A child can set fire to a hoose, but none can say where the conflagration may end.

Meantime, we who look on can but wait

Meantine, we who look on can but wait and hope for the best, depending for the latest news on the Spirit of Rumor, the Father of Lies, and last, but not least, the Agencia Hovas.

D. M. N.

S. Panlo, 23rd April, 1898.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On Thursday there was a largely attended mass at the Lapa Church for Capt. Trajano de Carvalho.

—On last Wednesday, by a vote of 7 to 2, the supreme court ordered the release of the prisoners Fortunato de Medeiros and Joaquim prisoner Freire.

— There were \$44 deaths in this city during the first half of April, of which 150 from yellow fever, 31 from pernicions fever, 81 from other fevers, 338 foreigners and 506 natives.

—The government has appointed General Teixeira Junior, commandant of military school in this capital.

— The adjutant-general of the army is reported to have asked the commander of the 3rd military district for information in regard to the military disturbances in Sergipe.

—The Czar of Russia hus conferred the order of St. Statislans on M. de Giers, the Russian minister to Brazil. We congratulate the distinguished diplomat on the new honor he has earned.

-It is stated that Dr. Alfredo Ellis will not take part in the conting congressional session, and that another S. Paulo deputy, Dr. Gruna-deiro Guimarães, has resigned his scat in congress.

— According to the Paiz many friends of Vice-President Manuel Victorino called at his bonse on Saturday to congratulate him on his non-indictment for the nurder of Marshal Wittenaway.

—It is reported that the government has ordered the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry to come to Rio de Janeiro and wilsend Col. Salgado to Sergipe to take command of the battalion.

— According to a telegram published in the Correio Paulistane the commissions of Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira, João Cordeiro and Medeiros de Albnquerque as colonels of the national gnard will be cancelled.

—The Debate says that it will be a disgrace to Brazil if the accomplices of Marcellino Brazil state of the Debate is right and the impunity of the hideous nurders committed in 1893 and 1894 is also disgraceful to the country. to the country.

"We are in a position to assert," says the Jornal do Commercio, "that under no circumstances has the minister of marine left a cabinet meeting by order of the President of the republic, who has always displayed regard and esteem for the honorable minister."

The open sympathy expressed in France for Spain is her conflict with the United States will tend to open the eves of the anglophobists, who swear by the traditional friendship of our "old ally." Friendship based on political exigences, is a very fleeting thing.

—We understand that persons calling themselves friends of President Prulente de Moraes are circulating the report that in a certain contingency he intends to derlare himself dictator. We hope that the President will be able to defend himself from his enemies and from all such friends.

The Diario Popular says that Engenio Teixeira, self-styled Marquis de Aguia Branca, is the son of a Portuguese, and that hefore marrying a langhter for the late Dr. Tanandaré he worked out to earn a living by painting. The Diario seems to think that he left nothing in Brazil but law-suits.

— On Saturday Judge Affonso de Mirauda indicted all the persons accused of the murder of Marshal Bittencourt except the military men and Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Joaquin Freire and Fortunato de Medeiros. The number of persons indicted is 7. The 3rd prosecuting attorney has appealed.

—Among recent arrivals from the north we note that of Mr. P. Goiffon, representative of Messrs. James Spicer & Sonn, paper manufacturers, and other important English houses, Mr. Goiffon reports business good on the Amazon, and exceptionally good at Bahia where tobacco is bringing in a bandsone reverse.

— The Jornal do Commercio of the 23rd announces that the Spanish patriotic commission of this city has resolved, among other things, to pay the passage of all Spaniards who wish to return home to defend the mother country in the present crisis. Up to the 22nd inst. about 300 Spaniards had registered themselves for this purpose.

From documents recently published it appears that in 1831 there was organized in this country a military association similar to the present military club, and that in 1833, having become, like the latter, a source of insubordination in the army and of terror to peaceful and law abiding citizens, it was dissolved by the regency that then governed Brazil.

The greator of Aurogous is a like them and the presence of Aurogous is a like the many control of the presence of Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the many control of the Aurogous is a like the aurogous in the Aurogous in the Aurogous is a like the aurogous in the Aurogous is a like the aurogous in the Aurogous in the Aurogous in the Aurogous

cd by the regency that then governed shrain.

The governor of Amazonas is a lieutenant in the army. From the Amazonas state legislature, as has already been stated, he obtained permission to go to Europe and f 500 a month for travelling expenses. He failed, however, to obtain permission from the war department and has left without it. The question now is:— What is the war department going to do about it?

about it?

— According to the Jornal do Commercio the contract for the sule of the Nictheray was signed on the 22nd inst, and the payment for the sume will be made in the following manner:—\$100,000 in cash in this city;\$20,000 in London;\$250,000 in New York to Messra. Flint & Co., to whom the Brazilian government is said to owe this sum on account of the purchase of this vessel in 1893.

purchase of this vessel in 1893.

—The new commandant of the police brigade of this city has issued orders for the suppression of that absurd title "chludo" (ctitizen) in official correspondence in his department. There is good reason for this. The attempt to reduce all titles to an equality was tried in the French Revolution, amifailed. Urbano Duarte calls it a "hypocritical fiction" and says it is "repugnant to good sense."

—On Thursday evening last, one of our native contemporaries published a bulletin to the effect that war had been declared between the United States and Spain, but the news proved to be without foundation at the time. Excitement however, ran high in the city, especially amongst the Spanish and American communities. The scratch crew who are to take the Nictherop to Norfolk, Va., were particularly voluble.

particularly voluble.

On Saturday last the object of the recent subscription in favor of the fumity of the late Marshill Bittencourt was carried into effect by the purchase of the house and grounds of No. 1, Rna Maccolo Sobrinho, for which the sum of \$7,500,500 was paid. The expenses with transfer tax and landemio were 7,082,8500, bringing the total cost of the property up to 95,432,8500, which was certainly a generous tribute to the memory of a gallant soldier.

One of our morning collectures is making a

One of our morning colleagues is making a bitter fight against the beef contractors, and calls the present price of beef, 15000 per kilogramme, an extortion. Compared with other countries, this price is very chemp, and were the service good no one could complain. The principal cause of complaint is that of the abominable service to which we are compelled to submit. We get bones and all manner of refuse thrown in, and are not permitted to complain.

complain.

—The efforts of the Jornal do Brazil to avoid applying the word «American» in the citizens of the United States are sometimes decidedly amusing. For instance, in a London telegram published on the 26th, reference is male to a specie of the American ambiassalor, enlogishing the unity of «Anglo-yankee sentiments.» Of course, Minister Hay never used so absurd an expression as «Anglo-yankeea" or world any intelligent person dream of such a monistrosity.

Of the procedus made at the breakfust to

such a monistrosity.

—Of the speeches made at the breakfast to Campos Salies on last Tuesday, the most important was undoubtedly that of Dr. Arthur Rios, who proposed the health of President Prudentede Moraes. History, said the Bahia deputy, will do justice to this unstry, who has sacrificed his health and risked his life in defence of the public weal, and whose administration has been disturbed by the fiercest posions, the most disquisting perfidy, the basest antagonism and the most unscriptions ambition, and by plots that dely classification.

Cent. Alternative de Alexen, his here.

ambition, and by plots that defy classification.—Cupt. Alexandrino de Alencar Ins been appointed commander of the torpedo squadron. We believe that the distinguished excummander of the Aquadaban will maintain his honorable record, and we are glad to see that President Prudente de Moraes is at last beginning to learn where he has most probability of finding loyal support. If, as soon as he had decided to republish thatshal Picinano Peixoto's baneful methods and policy, he had surrounded himself with the ex-revolutionists, he would have saved himself and the country from many disasters.

#### BIRTHS.

In this city on the 22nd instant, the wife of T. M. Kentish, of a son.

In this city, at No. 40 Rus Alice, Luraugelras, on the 24th instant, the wife of A. J. Lamonroux, of a daughter.

#### DEATH.

Ovenshine.—At the Strangers' Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, on the 21st inst., of yellow fever, Henry Ovenshine, agel 47 years. American papers please copy.

## SHIPPING NOTES

-We have no news of the Temerario

-The Nictherry is still in port and may not sail for some days yet.

—It is again asserted that the original names of the ironclad Aquidaban and the corvette Trajano have been restored to these vessels.

Trajano have been restored to these vessels.

—The purchase of the Nictheray (ex-R-l Cid) for at least twice her value, is an accomplished fact, and there is nothing more to be said about it. The Brazillan government is to be congratulated on so good a bargain, and we trust that nauny more such windfalls of fortune are in store for her. As for the bayer, the ship may be worth the money for immediate use as a transport, but as an adultion to the United States navy, she will be of very little value.

to the United States havy, she wit be or very little value.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 21st says:

The old Fl Cd., which an American company constructed and sold for 250,000 dollars, and which was re-sold to our government through the medium of the firm Flint & Co., of New York, for 500,000 dollars, returned yesterday, as the criniser Nittherop, to American handsthis time of the government of the United States, for the sum, it is said, of \$50,000 dollars, including the improvements which we gave it and which cost us a good round sum. The government has always found this purchase so irregular that it has delayed the payment of the 1,800 contos which the firm of Flint was still reclaiming. Now it was the same which offered to purchase the cruiser, but our government preferred to treat directly with that of Washington. May favorable winds carry the Nitcheroy to East river!

## Business Notes

-It is stated that the Del Vecchi wharfs we cost, from 1852 to the end of 1897, a have cost, from 1052 total of 2,841,765\$784.

—The government has leased the custom-house granaceus in front of Rus Braz Cubas, Santos, to the state of São Paulo for the sun of 12,000\$ per annum.

—It will probably seem incredible, but according to official reports the cost of the buildings, etc., on liba Fiscal, or Rat Island as it used to be called, from 1882 up to the end of 1897 has been 1,081,4168709.

—The Bolivian Rubber Co., capital £5,000, was registered in London on March 18. Its object, in part, is a to acquire. Own and work any rubber-bearing or other hunls on the bank of the river Amazon, or its territories.

## Financial Notes

—The revenue of the state of Amazonas for the six months from July to December inclu-sive is estimated at 8,979,100\$ and the expen-diture 8,558,5695990.

—It is expected that the export duties at Bahia will produce this month 2,000 cock. Up to the 23rd inst. they had produced 1,900,000\$, including 450,000\$ collected on that day.

—Purk seems disposed to return to specic payments. The estimates sent to the state legislature by the governor for next year's budget are in gold. The revenue is estimated at 5,175,000\$, and the expenditure at 5,002,519\$300.

—It is now said that Governor Campus Sulles intends to treat direct with the principal creditors of Brazil in regard to the financial state of the country. This is a capital idea, and we trust that plain, straightforward language will be used on both sules.

language will be used on both sales.

—We translate the following item from the Hamburgische Correspondent of March 29th; "The Inthueth Precureur says that it is reported in well informed Lambon financial circles that a project is being arranged for presentation to the Bazilian government as an aid to it in extracting itself from the financial difficulty caused by the fall of exchange. The project is not yet; a certainty, but is to be in effect a suggestion to the government to pay its componis half in gold and the behave in paper, to be redecined as soon as more favorable conditions precedi. This plants adds the Correspondent, a well however improve the sate of affairs only momentarily, but cannot effect a lasting era of prosperity.

#### RAHLA FINANCES.

Em t896 the revenue of the state of Bahia

Ordinary Extraordinary	8,366,9828725
Total In 1897 it was as follows:	11,871,486,970
Ordinary Extraordinary	10,581,865 <b>\$</b> 913 3,248,166 <b>\$</b> 615

Total...... 13,830,032\$528 The increase was consequently, 1,528,545558.
The expenditure amounted in 1896 to 11,823,6118762 and in 1897 to 13,774,4328346.
The principal source of revenue is the expenditure to the increase being consequently, 1,958,5825584.
The principal source of revenue is the expert duties on 16,44676.

duties on tobacco, coffee, cacao, hides and skins and piassava, which in 1897 produced the following shuts

the following autors .	
Tobacco	3,604,5058985
Coffee	1,626,8018,000
Cacao,	1,355,557 \$287
Hides and skins	273,6595434
Piassava	234,4075149

Total..... 7,09.1,932\$345

of principal and interest of amounted to 1,003,7215382.

The funded internal debt, bearing 5 % interest, amounted, at the end of the year to 3.881,105200.

The floating debt was as follows:—to the Bahia Cas Company £7,0000; to the orphans fund 5,00,20555; to state savings bink (Caixa Economical) 956 3885245; to the general government 20,0005000.

The general government is indebted to the state for the amount, not specified, of taxes collected in the period which elapsed between the promulgation of the federal constitution and the definite organization of the state. Tax.payers owe arrears to the amount of 1,099,8528532 and the city of Bahia the sun of £ 100,000 for the gas plant which was transferred to it after being taken by the state government.

### COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeno, April 25th, 180.

Par value of the Brazilian milrets (1\$100),

Bunk rate of exchange, official, on London 

Present caller of the Brazilian util refs
in U. S. coli at \$180 per £
1 818...

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.50 per £ 1. 81r. in
Brazilian entrency (paper).... Value of £ 1 sterling "

#### EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE.

April 18.—The banks opened with the official rate at \$5 d on Unufun, but little histiness was done, and between middley the Louisa and Brazilian Bank device middley the Louisa and Brazilian Bank device middley the Louisa and Brazilian Bank. Burring the morning the holders of private boils reliable the morning the holders of private boils reliable between the holders of private boils reliable between the holders of private boils boild between the boild boild between the boild boild

5 (8) of the Annexing day's husburss was done the extremes being from 5 (1) feel, to 8 (8), at for bank paper and from 8 (2), it has (5) for denote.

The official traces, compared with the corresponding date of bast year, were as follows.

New York, per dollar.... \$5501-5574 \$65.3\-6553

April 20.-The London & River Plate Bunk Lept in line ufficial rate at \$1501 troughton time day. The Bunipe Pringinse opened at \$25fpat and the other briegin braids incell their at \$1,000, this last being rounded of the rate for driving braids incell their at \$1,000, this last being rounded of the rate for driving at \$1.000 training principle of the market closed. There were bullen uses exertal braids are the market closed. There were bullen uses very all braids of the market closed. The week bullen to \$2500 training the continuous of the market parts and the market parts and the market braids here. In \$2500 training orders from the Northern parts cannot in lor purchase to man produced in waskening with a on the market braids being effected in provide paper at \$5 \times d bills mill close our \$5 \times d bills with the last special braids before the cannot be caused to the best productions before the cannot be the last special braid by \$1.000 training \$1.000 t

rate. A conference of bankers took place during the huming to thocus the smartform of the narries, which core our recognises as being critical, but the result of their deliberations has not transported.

The business of the day east restricted. Dank paper ranged from 5 (1) 5 5/2 d and private paper from 5 (1) 5 5/2/2 d.

April 21-Occing to the political holiday, no business

was stone.

April 25.—The hank rate opened at \$176.64 and later on dropped in \$3, it the English banks in the course of the day possitig their rate at \$176.64. Bank paper was tight at \$1376.64, still some transactions were doment that potaction on the fall of the effect rate, accompanied as it was by a corresponding full an incompanied as it was by a corresponding full an intering. The alternoon at \$1.64 hand in private paper from \$2132.65 it. It There was an average amount of movement ultring the tay, Just the supply of bank paper full and suffice to supply the demand, and it as a reported that the fanks scete from \$2.25 to \$1.65 to

211 to 215 78. gold. April 36.—The Lomion & River Plate Bank opened with in rate of symbol, which it lowerest shortly inferenced is a 45 at least to the other banks. At 2 p. in. however, it resumed its opening rate. The market less week during the morning. Bank paper was available at 5 2/152 d. The banks buyong pricate paper at 5 1/16. 5 2/12. d. the London and Kwer Plate Bank mastering at 5 1/16. d. the landon and Kwer Plate Bank was drawing at 5 1/16.1 and private paper was quoted during the day. The difficult rate of the mil rest tell to 26 min 21 reis gold.

April 55.—The London & River Datte Bonk opened with an official rate of stell to zs and at resis gold.

April 55.—The London & River Datte Bonk opened with an official rate of \$1/100. and the order foreign bunks with \$3.5 d rate, but all adopted the highest rate in the course of the day. During the allermosa the British and London & River Plette bunks raised though a the which the other bunks and shear bunks and the strength of the strength o

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Jaueiro, 25th April, 1898

Exports.

Coffee.—The nurket opened quiet at the opening attitle past week. The exporters showing I title indigent of buy on the terms offered by the lactors. This was understood in some of the lack of transportation for intribute punchases, but it was also due, which there prices were quite as likely to fall as to receive the production of the lack of transportation for intribute punchases, but it was also due, while the production of the lack of transportation for intribute punchases, but it was also due, while the production of the lack of transportation of the production of the lack of transportation of the production of the same were thinted, then the nucertain character of the New York market still holding for a 18°. The sakes were inhield, the neithed the neithed the neithed the neithed the neithed of the neithed the neithed

67.231	bags	for the	United States
17, 198			Europe
1,740		91	Cape of Coon Hope
1.91%		**	River Plate, etc.
5,152	11	**	Constwine

	124,239 bags, vessels sailed with coffee are; United States:	res.
A	19 New Drieans str Carolina	26, 200 27, 95 t 25, 496 18, 739 10, 268 10, 268
A	Europe: 17 Lisbour Port str Malange 19 Murseides Ital str Colombo 22 Genoa Ital str Nord America 23 Hamburg Ger str Habilenga	225 2,591 7,105 7,230

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types and per arrobn, were the following:

	April. 25	Apr. 18
No. 6	14\$100	145200-
7	13 800-	13 fioo-
ş	13 300	13 000-
9	12 700-	12 600-

The slock in all hands was estimated this morning at \$85,90 lagge, against 165,404 as eek ago. At Suntos the slock is reported at \$45,50 bags.

## Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at

## Rio de Junciro

		Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23 Apr. 24		Totals Totals since 1 July.	Totals
			1							52.66
cipts.	hags	5,242	13,352	10,723	1,202	0 244	3-732	2,639	for the	Grand State
		211.116	24,327	11,595	:	13,171	15,722	:	97,238	2,310,493
	:	2.503		4,0,4	:	5,211	ŝ		54,063	1,183.174
- and	:					:	1,740	:	7,640	135,846
Caje	:	n P		:	:	:	1.363	:	5,622	81 248
Acres a mine, con	1				:	100	5,752	:	168,51	147.50
CONTAINE	;	3 16	21.127	20,000	:	18,482	28 177	:	353.056	3,455,170
at surprients	1,900						9-62	500		:
k		139,3/12	125,407	115,141	119,343	Co1,011	05,000	90,00	;	
rage quot. No. 7.										:
V. per (b)	Det (a)	13,8000	138600	112400	115400	13\$500	113400	:	:	:
do No S		53 000	13 00	13 000	13 000	13 000	11 000	;	:	
	2	70	6 %	635 6	:	6%0	6 % 6	:	:	
a report quote to Journal		. b 1/2 5	5 % 4.	5 % d.	:	5 13/16	511/164	:	:	
change on London			:	:	:	:	:	;	;	:
mer freight, 5% primage	Seruci	200	0.010	2.291	:	23.999	2,565	:	:	:
ethes at samesone	- Baron	A63.47	473,400	421,030	:	441,510	451,400	:		:

Flour.—There have been no arrivals during the past at days. The stock in lands is approximately second, in American and Kiver Plate flour, all of which is in second hands, Owing to cable addices from the United States and the giver Plate of strong markets, together with the fall in exchange prices there have been rising daily, and the market closed firm and with an upward tendency. The quotations furnished us are:

Trieste	nominal,
	nominal.
	61 000-
	61 000
	60 000-61 003
Western and Interior	UD 000 - (11 pas
	53 000-34 000
Local Mills	54 000-61 000

Cudfish.—No receipts are reported during the past week. The market continues firm, and the quotations we have obtained are the sume as those given in our last issue, viz; Gaspe tubs at 195-03; Halifax mominal and Norwegien cases 950-050; C. R. C. 55200; C. R. C. 55200 and other marks 9500).

Sprince Place.—The old nominal prices still rule in the market, and no fresh arrivals have reached port. Sizedish Place.—Thee has been no movement wintever in this stem since our last report.

Kernsone.—The market remains from 16500 to 115000. No The prices warying from 16500 to 115000. No Tripperfilm.—Although no fresh cargoes have arrived, the prices shur a slight increase, from 2500 to 2550 per khoigramme, with market firm. Signit.—Rossin.

23 Genoa Ital str. Nord America.
23 Hamburg Get sir Rabdengat.
24 Elizabete:
25 Hamburg Get sir Rabdengat.
26 Hay.—During the week there has only been one consignment, 12,22 lates having arrived per Nirab Receipts for the past week were 5,343 bags, against \$6,565 bags for the preceding week and \$5,065 bags for the preceding week and \$5,065 bags.

2,272 t	ons	per	Lucina	from Cardiff
2, 358			Leny	1lo
4.172			Wentoe	do
2,387			Pullas	do
4.057		•	Ballarar	from Liverpool.

Pernambuco and Maceió	225\$000-270\$000
Balia and Aracajú	220 000-235 000
Campos	
Augra and Paraty	
Parattyba	
Atcohol of 36 to 38 deg	350\$000—3/0\$000
ditto 40 deg	

## SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

topwell Cape-IIr sch New Chy, 1393 tons; Robinson stone hallast SHIP ISLAND-BI bk R. S. Besnard; 1210 tons; Andrew sundries and stone ballast

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 20 PENSACOLA-Br bk Artizan, M S Purdy; ballast.

## Vessels Affoat & Chartered for Rio

Authorg	Cadiz	24 Mar.
Albatrass	Cardiff	7 Mar.
Argentina	Glasgow	
Altair	Leith	
.Introch	Portland	15 Mar
America	Porto	
Arethusa	Rangoon	18 Feb.
Anligua	Satilla	28 Feb.
Rellegue	Pensacola	9 Feb.
Bella Formigosa	Porto	19 Mar.
Brodick Bay	Rangoon	24 Feb.
Cumbria	Pensacola	23 Feb.
Claudina	Porto	-
Constanze	Rangoon	14 Feb.
Criffel	do	ı Mar.
Ports	Baltimore	17 Feb
Elma	Fernundina	24 Feb.
Eagle Wing	New York	_
Frances	Baltimore	8 Mar.
Glad Tidings	do	14 Apr.
Glant	Hamburg	3 Mar.
Handy	Liverpool	3 Mar.
Helene	Loudon	20 Feb.
Haltus	Rangoon	24 Feb.
fonguim	Hamburg	7 Nov.
Konigsburg	Liverpool	_
Kelzerdale	New York	23 Felt.
Leonor	Hamburg	
Landskrona	New York	5 Mar.
Lotos	Peusacola	23 Feb.
Mabel	Brunswick	19 Feb.
Matanra	Pensacola	16 Feb.
Mariposa	Porto	40%
Meteor	Savannah	24 Mar.
Mahrihanish	Rangoon	28 Feb.
Nemrod	London	_
Nettre M Stade	New York	23 Feb.
Novo Lide	Porto	_
Pass of Brander	Autwerp	
Prince Albert	Cardiff	8 Mar.
Primus	Rangoon	27 Feb.
Rest	Hamburg	29 Ear.
Sophia	Porto	-
1.00		

Sterna	Rangoon	7 Mar.
Stra	Savannah	_
Thekla	1,cith	4 Feb,
Triumpho	Porto	17 Feb.
Tiger (str)	Rangoon	13 Mar.
Voarwant/s	Hamburg	_
Z. Ring	Ship Island	to Feb.

#### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

BATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIDERED TO
Apr.	lanarah.	N	Sovel Mail
	Danube Diela	Son'pton 15%	Norton, Megaw & Co.
	Bearn	Manter 26 d	Karl Valais & Co.
		Santos is lis	
	Elhe	Cardiff is ds.	To under
	Lenv	Cardin is as.	Brazilian Coal Co.
	Baltazar Pallas	Cardiff 27 ds.	m- order
		Carein 27 ds.	Central Railway
	Wenvie	R Plate 5 ds	tentral Kaliway
	Thames.	R Plate 5 ds	ROVEL Mail
	louie	W. lington 20	Wilson Sons & Co.
	Babitonga	Santos 20 ns	If. Johnston & Co.
	N. America	t.a Plata 31/2 d	La veloce.
21	Sallust	Santos is its	Norton Megaw & Co.
2.	Par'gnassá	H burg 24 d	E. Johnston & Co.
	Puranagna	ltavre 28 d	Chaageurs Rénnis.
	Warthurg	Bremen 29 d	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
	Sorata	Liv'pool 20 fl	Wilson Sons & Co.
	La Plata	Bord'nx* i6 d	Messageries Maritimes
2	Habsburg	Antwerp 28 d	Hermann Stoltz & Co.

#### Departures of foreign steamers.

NAME		FOR	CARGO	
Apr.		1		
18	Malange	Lisbon*	Sundries.	
	Wordsworth	New York	do	
19	Ellie	Southampton*	da	
19	Colombo	Genous	da	
19.	Danube	River Plate	do	
19	Веати	Santos.	do	
19	Carohna	New Orleans.	do	
	Porto Alegre	Santos.	do	
	Thames	Southampton*	do	
	Asti	New York	do	
20	Eastern Prince	do	do	
	Ulverston	Iluenos Aires*		
	Juanita	Paranaguá.	l do	
	Iterschel	New York	Sundries.	
	Severn	Baltlmore.	Coffee	
21	Discovery	Buenos Aires.	Ballast	
	Inela	Santos.	Sundries.	
	lonic	'l,ondon*	do	
2.2	Nord America	(Genou*	do '	
2,5	'Habitonga	Hamburg*	do	
2.1	Sorata	Valparaiso	do	
21	Jwica	Buenos Aires.	Ballast	

### · Calling at intermediate ports.

#### Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Inneiro, April 23th, 1898.

NAME	FONS	AKRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNERS
American				
lug St Lucie	683	Mar.29	New York.	E. Brazilaira
Brillis <b>h</b>				
bk R. S.Besnard sp Monrovin ing Hatte Mays sp New City bg John Roberts sp Ruby. bg R. b. T. Ing Cosmo sp Forest King. p Thomas H. sp Blenkeim. bk Edderside Ing Sedonian. bk Severu.	14/9 1393 197 1315 445 15/3 1450 199 1304 338	Даг. 1 3 8 12 13 18 24 25 Арт. 6	Pensacola, Italifax Cardiff Pensacola. Illyth Cardiff Cardiff Liverpool.	To order N. Me'aw &C W. Sous & C L. A. M. & C. F. S'nho &Co B. Conl Co. B. Rod'nes Co GasCompany 1 Moore & C
Danish	V			
bk Waterfox bk Embla	348	Mar.19 Apr 15	Monte'deo. Hamburg.	C., Hel'or& C To order
Сез тап	Ŗ,			
sp Occident bk Normandy sp Philadelphia.	1619 1097 1710	Mar 2: Apr.	Antwerp Portland Leith	Laureys & C. F. P. Passos Gas Co.
Halian				
bk Zefiro bk A. Schiaffino	646 525	Mar. Apr 1	Marseilles Marseilles	A Ave'er &C. To order
Nameniau				

### STOCKS AND SHARES

-	STOCKS AND SHARI	ES
	Sales of Stocks and Shares.	
,	Apolices, 58	802\$000
3	do do (400\$1,at rate of do 48, guil	750 960
2	do do	983
4	do 1895 Emprestuno Municipal  Banks.	736 148
0	Constructor	7 139 500
4	do	140
0	Samuahy, R. R	4 250
0	Carioca, mill	200 185
2	formal do Commercio	158
o	APRIL 19. Apolices, 58	815\$000
5	do dodo	817 519
9	do do	S20 S21
9	to do (500\$)at rate of	740
8,8	do do	750 974
5	do do	975
1	do do	976 740
8	do do (nont.) Emprestimo Municipal	820 148
) (X)	deb. Joinal do Commercio	155
16	n Leopoldina R R, 200\$ Banks,	95
	Commercial	203
	d-a	204
15	Commercio Franco Brazileiro. Lavoura e Commercio	8
50 00	Lavoura e Commercio	93 200
20	Republica	140
	Miscellaneous.	100
30 50	Loterias Nacionaes	40
00	Melhoramentos no Brazil	16
Po	APRIL 21. ditical holiday.	
	APR1L 22.	
36		820 <b>\$</b> 000 950
t 1	do 1895	745 818
10	do do (nom)deb. Leopoldina 100\$	10 250
60		95
40	Banks.	139 <b>8000</b>
431	do	140
	APRIL 23.	822\$000
2	10	8223000
	5 do 48 gold	945 935
-		816
1	2 do do	818
	Commercial	200\$000 200
4.	Commercio.	208
200		7
45	2 do	139 500
3		231 230
4	do (and series)	11.2
4	Missellaneous.  Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	35
	APRIL 45.	
	7 Apolices, 5s	S22 <b>\$</b> 00 75 <b>0</b>
	do (200\$)	750 935
10	1 do do	938
	5 do do	942 760
I	do do	765
3		779 850
	do do (nom)	875
	deb. União Sorocabana Itnana 5 » Jornal do Commercio	53 158
	Fanks,	2105000
3	o Commercio	5
1	S Paris e Rio	10
36		139 500
,	Miscellaneous.  7 Gazeta de Noticias	1 20
	SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS-S. PA	ULO. buyers.
Bn		282\$000
Ha.	Constructor e Agricola	70 000 125 000
	Lavradores	100000
	S Paulo 127 000 Ribeirão Preto 160 000	122 000
	Vinão de S. Carlos (all paid)   255 000   do   (40 %)   125 000   União de S. Paulo 1705)   33 000   do   do   (50\$)   25 000	
	Fantos	80 000
Ci	Agua e Luz 95 000	No 000 50 000
	Artarctica	10 000
	Gaz de S. Paulo	90 000
	Mechanica 150 000	122 000

1		sellers.	buyers.
	bk Zefiro 646 Mar. 5 Marseilles A Ave'er &C. bk A. Schiaffino. 525 Apr. 12 Marseilles To order	Banco Commercio e Tudustria 290\$000 "Constructor e Agricola 132 000 "Credito Real da Carieira H 132 000 "Layradores 110 000	282\$000 70 000 125 000 100 000
	Norwegian	Mercautil de Santos   150 000   S. Paulo   127 000   Ribeirão Preto   160 000   União de S. Carlos (all paid)   255 000	215 000
.	bk Ad. T 1154 Mar 20 Peusacola To order	do do (40 %) 125 000	
. 1	ble Crown P . oro 25 Cardill B. Coll Co.	União de S. Paulo 1705) 33 000	
	sp Fiitz Reuter., 1475 Apr. 3 Pensacola . To order	do do (50\$) 25 000	19 000 80 000
٠.	bk India 771 Pascagonia To order		
١.			50 000
- 1	hk sterling 1167 4 Cardin W. Sons & C.	Artarctica	10 000
.		Diversões e Sport 200 000	155 000
		Gaz de S. Paulo	400 000
۰. ا	Portuguese	Lupton 100 000	90 000
	Terring mese	Mechanica 150 000	
١,		" More and (all paid) 240 000	
	sch Vareiro 320 Apr. 5 Porto M. Jr & Co	idem (40 %)	105 000
		Paulista 254 000	249 000
	Russian	Outside Sales.	
), T.	bk H. Blanchard 991 Apr 13 Sund'rland Beim., R.& C.	5 hyp. notes Bauco C. Industria	66\$500
	121.	40 Cia. Mogyana (an para)	

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- April 25th

Circulation	Public Finds			
262.133,900\$ 102.635,000 224,655,000 11.584,550 24,679,000 18,339,000 10,330,000 10,030,000 4,000,000 24,327,000 24,327,000	Stock 5 % currency (apoints)	\$25600- 825500 770-901- 775-001 940500- 944-000 -2,240-000 -1,520-000 -700-600 950-000- 13,500-000		
Capital	Banks	Atr	Last div.	
20,000,000\$ 20,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000 3,500,000 117,012,000 20,000,000	Commercial Commercia do ind series. Constructor. Credito Movel Lavoura e Commercio. Nacional Brazilicio Republica do Brazil. Rural e Hypothecario. do 2nd series.	200\$ 200 80 200 200 200 100 200 200 100	\$\$600- \$\] \$a11. \$\$ \$ 600- \$\] \$a10. \$\$ \$ 200- \$\] \$a11. \$\$ \$ 200- \$\] \$a11. \$\$ \$ 200- \$\] \$a12. \$\$ \$ 200- \$\] \$a12. \$\$ \$ 200- \$\] \$a13. \$\$ \$ 200-	2015/00 - 2015/000 2105/000 - 215 000 - 51 000 - 7 000 - 15 000 - 15 000 - 65 000 - 67 000 139 000 - 140 000 - 230 000 110 000 - 110 000
Capital	Railways .	Pur		
3,600,000\$ 110,000,000 16,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000 42,000,000	Carwellas a Aymorés Leopoldina Muzambinio Oeste de Minas do Alinas S. Pad Series Utilao Norochanus Ilanna do md series Viação Ferrea Sapuculty Viação Ferrea Sapuculty	180\$ 200 100 200 75 200 200 40 200		7\$350—;\$500 ———————————————————————————————————
Capital	Tramways	Par	Lost div.	
14,000,000\$ 12,000,000	Jardim Botanico. S. Christorão	200\$	— — Jan. 98 — — Jan. 98	116\$000—125\$000 —155 000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$ 6,000,000 5,000,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 360,000	Alliança Brazil Industrial. Carioca. Confinqa Industrial. D. Izathel. Industrial Stimetra. Industrial Stimetra. Petropolitana S. Peliro de Alcantara Santa Luita.	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		, 195,5000— 122 500—123 000 130 000— ————————————————————————————————

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## C. M. L.

The best and most generally known brand of Brazilian herva mutte.

Herva Malte when, pure, as prepared by the Com-panhia Matte Larangeira, produces an aromatic and exquisitely palatable drive. The Matte Larangeira gives fire infusions, always producing the same agreeable beverage.

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Intending Bicycle purchosers and "Old Stagers" take notice! -

We have the best equipped repair shop in Rio.—The only place where enamelling is doue by baking and tire punctures and cuts are repaired by vulcauizing AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We also carry a full line of Sundries.
Several good cheap bicycles in stock and a large consignment of STANDARD BIGH GRADE WHEELS SHORTLY.

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This Company is prepared to write large bines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

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## STRANGERS' HOSPITAL No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,

RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the henthliest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well without at our grounds.

The grounds are tastefully hid out with malks and couldneys making it a most desirable place for considerations. The Hospital is provided with an

### Isolated Fever Ward,

entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for arrival cases, because of its crobiness mul cleanliness, and especially hearms of its staff of trainful more, that the special cases has thus for attended every operation in the intensity.

Hospital ras built and is supported by subscrip-tion, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward.... 15\$000 a day Private room.... 20\$000 " which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remeilies, wines, and ontoide medical attendance extra.

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senson.
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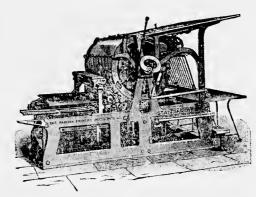
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